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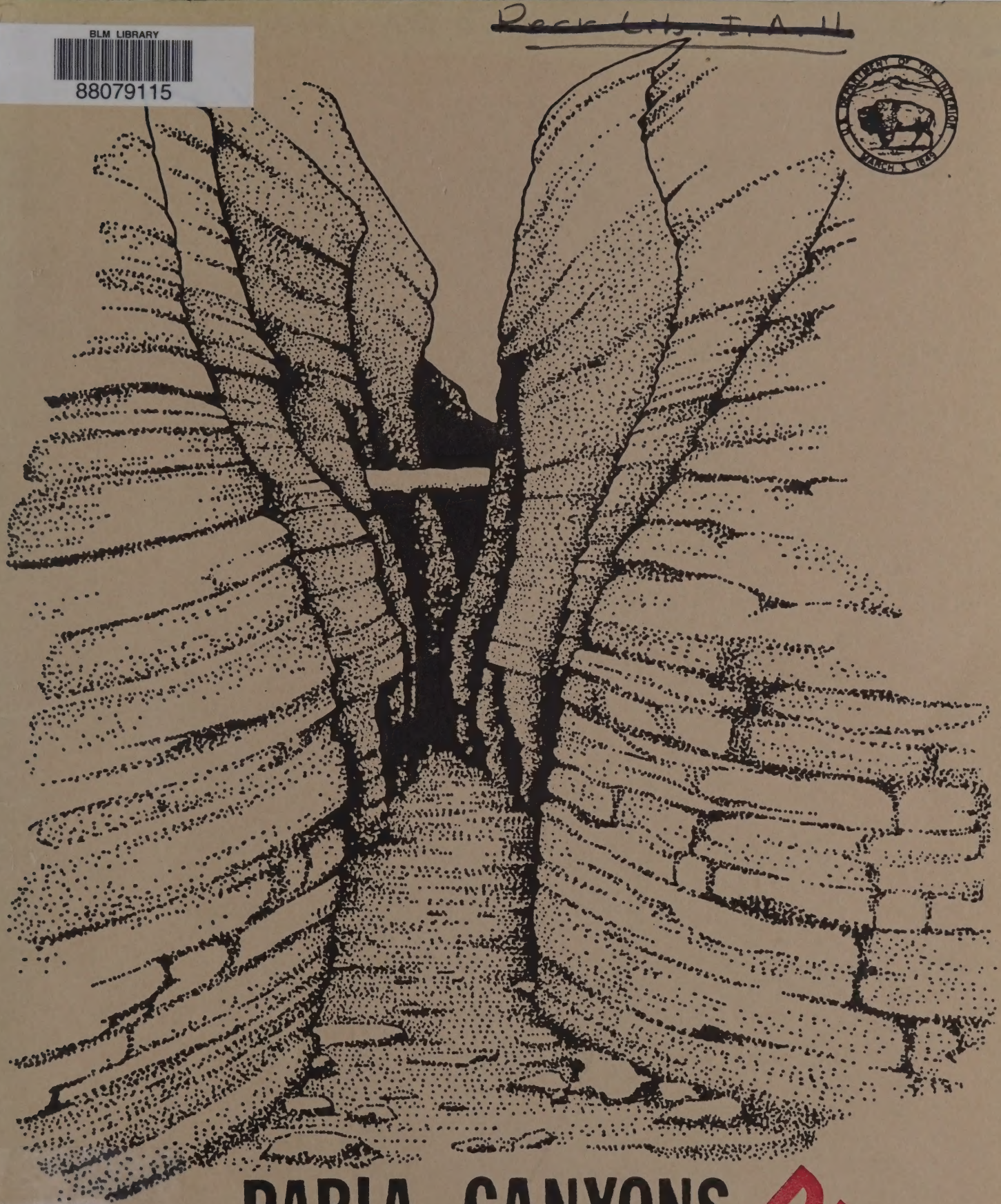

PARIA CANYONS

DRAFT

■RECREATION AREA MANAGEMENT PLAN■

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

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Recreation Area Management Plan

for the

Paria Canyons Special Recreation Management Area

Utah/Arizona

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A Thought
by
Steven Trimble

A wrist watch or two make the trip in the Paria, but are not consulted. Time in civilization moves fast because you can see it moving fast, as fast as the sweep of a second hand. Time in the Paria moves slowly because the sun marks its passage, and the sun moves too slowly to make time's movement perceptible. Civilized days tick away on schedule regularly and predictably. Wild days pass slowly and rhythmically, full of wonder and unpredictable happenings.

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PART I. INTRODUCTION

A. Location and Setting

The Paria Canyon Special Recreation Management Area is located approximately 40 miles east of Kanab, Utah. The Special Recreation Management Area (SRMA) encompasses 41,588 acres in Kane County, Utah and Coconino County, Arizona. The lands are chiefly administered by the Bureau of Land Management in the Cedar City and Arizona Strip Districts, with lesser acreage administered by the National Park Service, Glen Canyon National Recreation Area (GCNRA) (see Map 1).

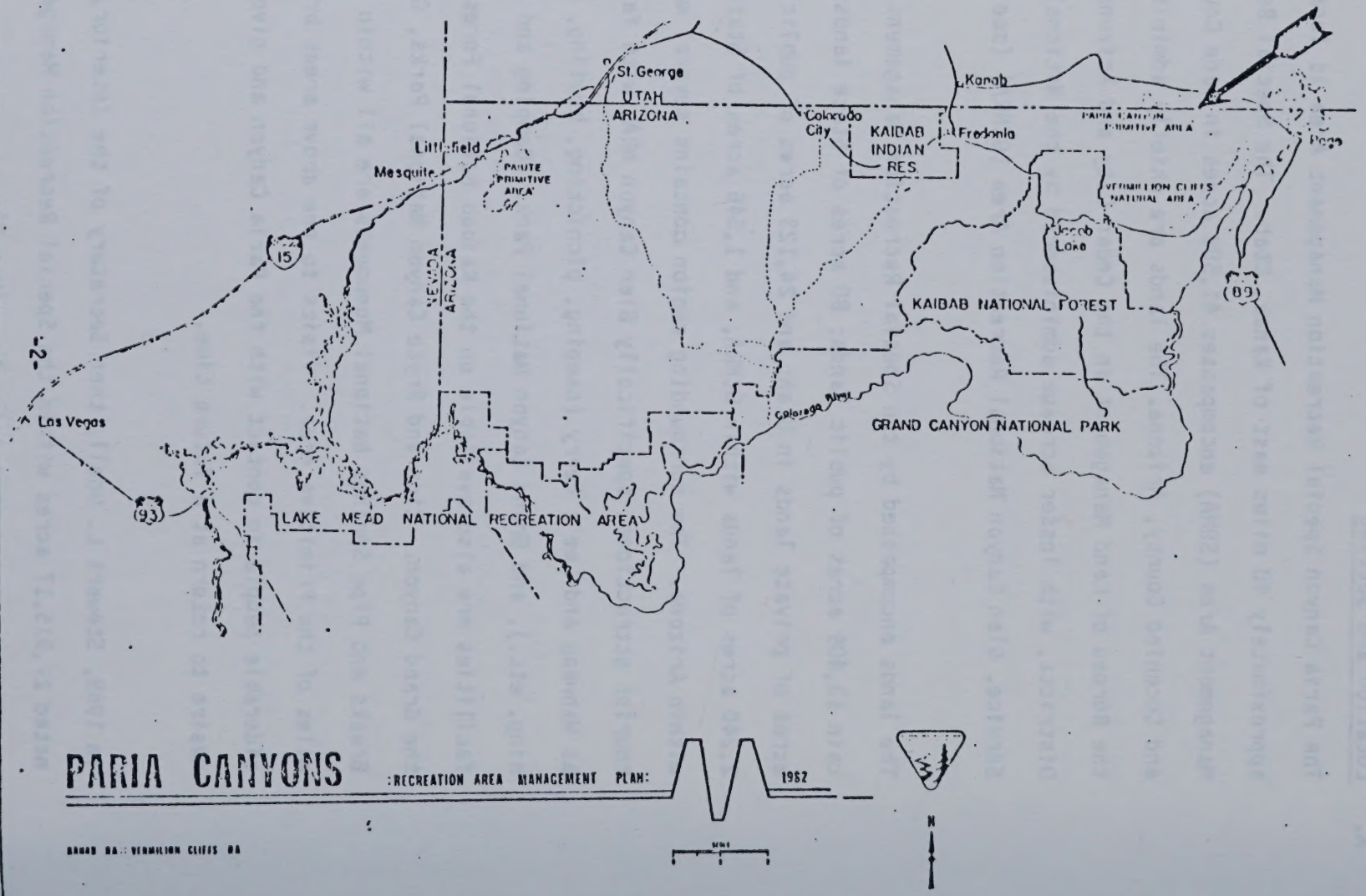
The lands encompassed by the Special Recreation Management Area contain 13,409 acres of public lands; 80 acres of State lands; 160 acres of private lands in Utah; and 24,123 acres of public lands; 2,240 acres of lands within GCNRA, and 1,546 acres of State lands within Arizona. The surrounding region contains several major tourist attractions, specifically Glen Canyon NRA, with facilities at Wahweap and Lee's Ferry (camping, picnicking, boating, river running, etc.), and Grand Canyon National Park. Camping and picnicking facilities are also available on the Kaibab National Forest north of the Grand Canyon. Zion and Bryce Canyon National Parks, Cedar Breaks and Pipe Springs National Monuments are all within 130 road miles of the Primitive Area. Visits to the above areas bring considerable people in contact with the Paria Canyon and give some the desire to return at a future time.

In 1969, Stewart L. Udall, then Secretary of the Interior, designated 27,515.17 acres within the Special Recreation Management Area as the Paria Canyon Primitive Area (Map 2).

MAP NO. 1

LEGEND

LOCATION MAP



PARIA CANYONS : RECREATION AREA MANAGEMENT PLAN: 1982

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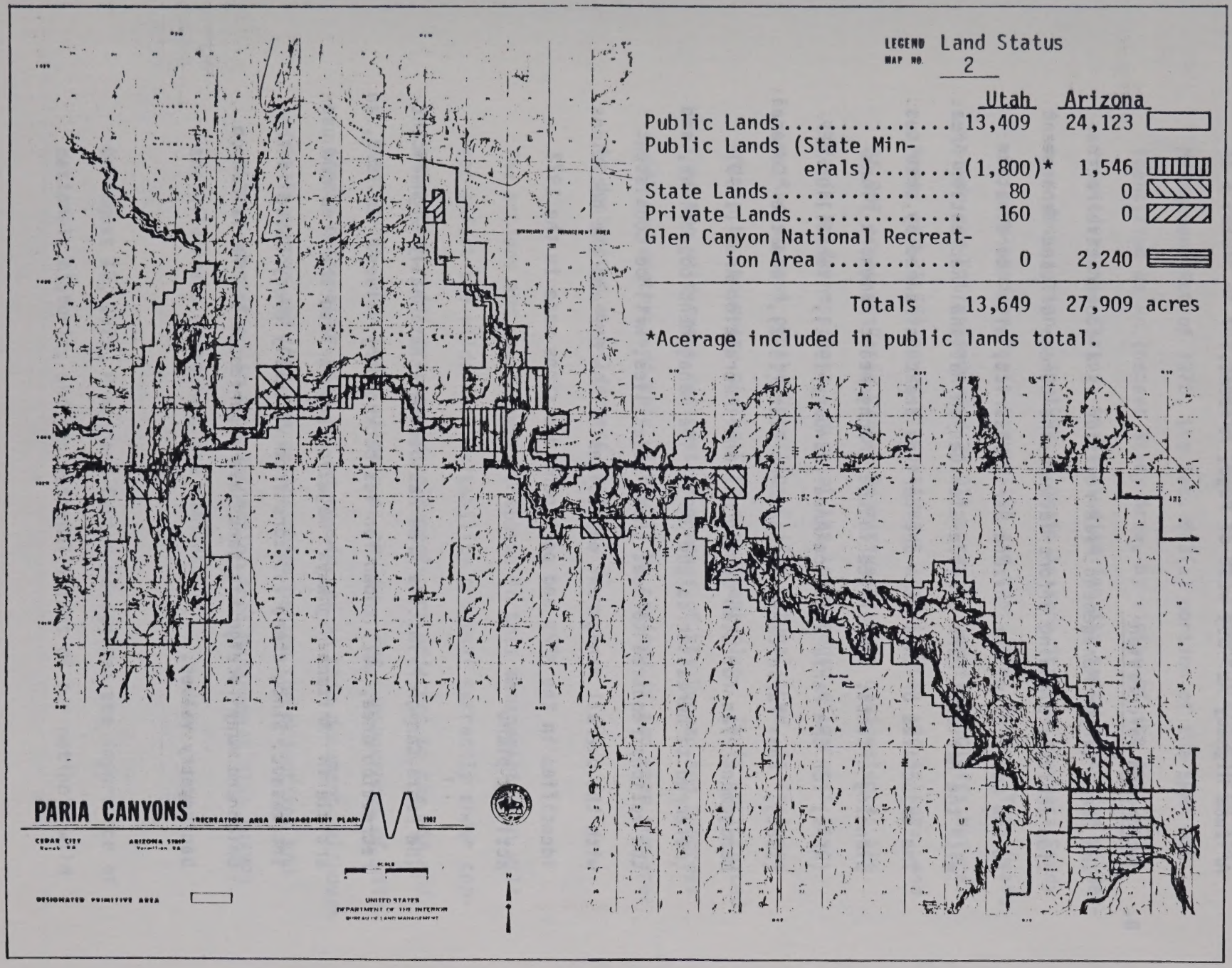

LEGEND Land Status
MAP NO. 2
Utah Arizona
Public Lands..... 13,409 24,123
Public Lands (State Minerals).....(1,800)* 1,546
State Lands..... 80 0
Private Lands..... 160 0
Glen Canyon National Recreation Area 0 2,240
Totals 13,649 27,909 acres
*Acerage included in public lands total.
PARIA CANYONS RECREATION AREA MANAGEMENT PLAN 1987
CEDAR CITY
ARIZONA STRIP
DESIGNATED PRIMITIVE AREA
UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Access to the SRMA is via Utah Highway 89 east of Kanab, Utah, or Arizona Highway ALT 89, west of Page, Arizona.

B. Background Information

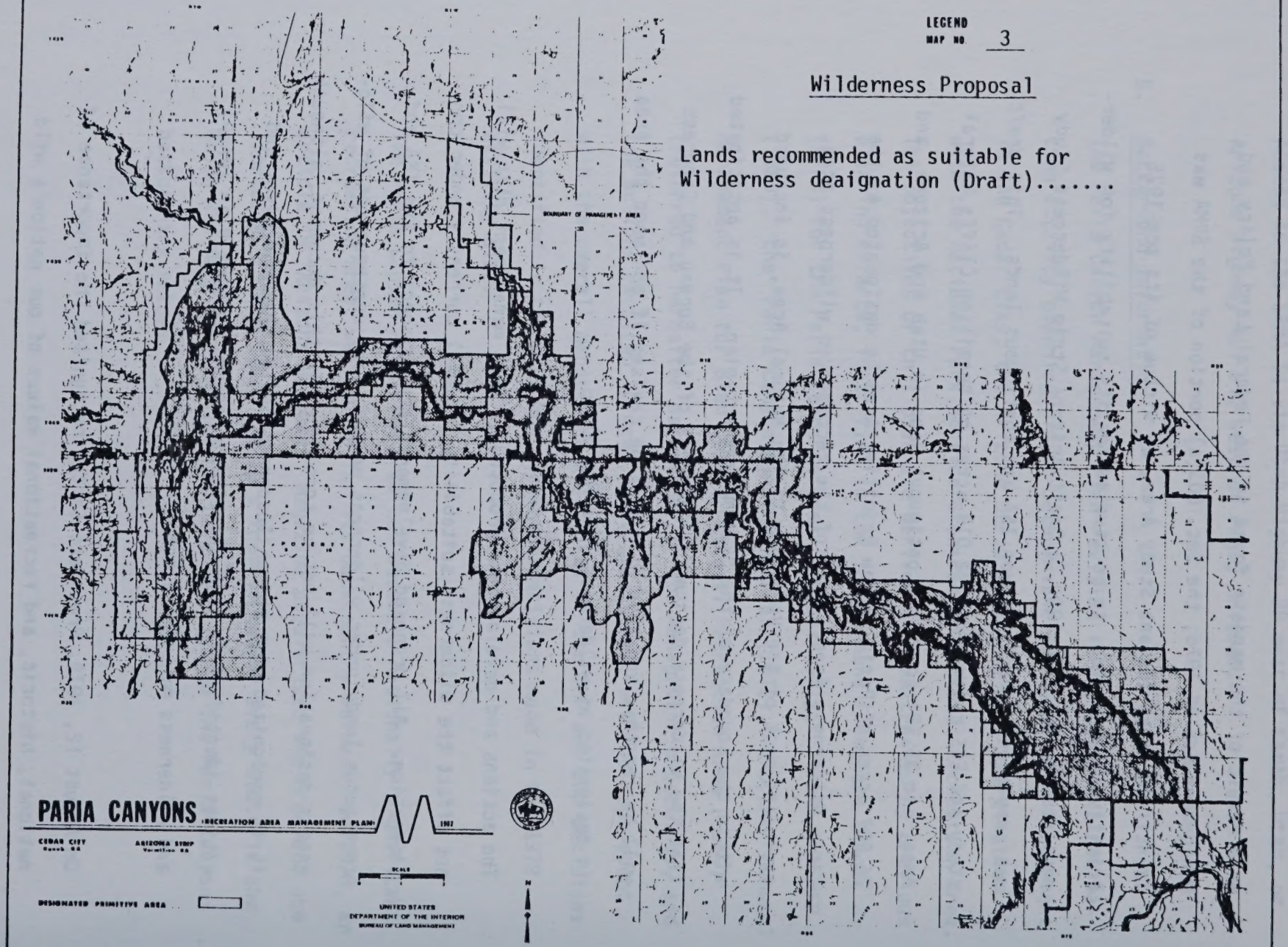
The Paria Canyon Management Plan revision is a cooperative recreation activity planning effort between the Bureau of Land Management in the Cedar City, the Arizona Strip District, with coordination with the National Park Service Glen Canyon National Recreation Area. The objectives of this plan are derived and constrained by previous planning efforts, identified in the "Management Framework Plans (MFPs) for the Paria Resource Area (January 1981)," Vermillion MFP (1980)," the "Paria Canyon Management Plan (1972)," and the "General Management Plan for Glen Canyon National Recreation Area (1979)" (referred to hereafter as the GMP). The management objectives, and the actions required to meet those objectives, will be consistent with the overall management objectives of the GMP and the decisions identified in the MFPs and pertinent decisions made in the 1972 activity plan.

The Paria Canyon Primitive Area has become a nationally significant recreation area, well known for its backcountry values. In 1978, an article in "Arizona Highways" magazine popularized the area and use increased. Since then, visitors from virtually every State in the Union and many foreign visitors have experienced the Paria Canyon backcountry values.

As a result of the mandate found in the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, the Sec. 603(a) portion of the SRMA was identified as an Instant Study Area, by virtue of its pre-1975 Primitive Area Status, to be studied for its suitability for wilderness designation. In 1980, a Draft Arizona Strip Wilderness Study was completed on Paria Canyon ISA and contiguous lands. This draft study and EIS recommended 22,018 acres of Vermilion Cliffs Natural Area, and 35,584 acres of contiguous land in Utah and Arizona, and 26,987 acres of Paria Canyon Primitive Area be designated as the Paria Wilderness Area. Much of the recommended wilderness area, excluding most of the Vermilion Cliffs Natural Area, is included within the boundary of the SRMA management plan. It is anticipated that the wilderness designation process of the Bureau and Congress will be lengthy, and this plan will be revised if and when the area is designated as wilderness (see Map 3).

The actions and developments proposed in this management plan will not affect the wilderness suitability proposal currently under consideration. All proposed developments are adjacent to the ISA and contiguous lands under wilderness review. The consequences of wilderness designation will not be considered in this document, although it is recognized that the philosophies behind the objectives and actions identified in this Recreation Area Management Plan (RAMP) and wilderness management are similar.

On August 12, 1979, President Carter recognized the importance of national, historic, and recreational values of our nation's wild


LEGEND
MAP NO 3
Wilderness Proposal
Lands recommended as suitable for
Wilderness deaignation (Draft).....
BOUNDARY OF MANAGEMENT AREA
PARIA CANYONS RECREATION AREA MANAGEMENT PLAN 1981
CEDAR CITY
ARIZONA STRIP
DESIGNATED PRIMITIVE AREA
SCALE
UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
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rivers. He commissioned each Federal agency to participate in a review process of study rivers with the National Park Service. The list of study rivers submitted in February 1980 included the Paria River from the Colorado to its source.

This management plan will not make effort to inventory or to recommend on the advisability of including the Paria River in the Natural Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

Proposed actions would not affect the eligibility of the Paria River for future consideration as a wild and scenic river (see Management Constraints, pg. 58, #7).

1. Purpose of the Plan:

The Paria Canyon Management Plan was completed in 1972. The plan specified management objectives and actions for the administration of the Paria Canyon Primitive Area. Current BLM planning regulations provide for periodic analysis and review of existing plans for adequacy and validity under changing policies and programs. Much of the original planning is still valid and will be carried forward into this plan. Some of the original plan, based on assumption in 1970, is no longer valid and will be changed. Most of the changes in the plan will result in mainly administrative, budget, and programming changes. The philosophies of management of the area for primitive recreation experiences will be maintained and are still valid. The environmental consequences of the original designations will be considered as existing situation and will not be

dealt with in the environmental analysis portion of this planning effort.

In 1981, new recreation policy and concepts were adopted by the Bureau (8320 Manual). These policy statements required that decisions on the allocation of resources and investments be documented in recreation area management plans. It further requires (8322 Manual) that major recreation investments such as facilities and acquisition not be approved until a RAMP is completed.

Since the major trailheads and facilities are not now covered under the existing designations, and the original planning effort does not outline specific facilities and investment needs to meet current needs, this revision is being undertaken.

2. Scope of the Plan:

The original designation of the Paria Canyon as a Primitive Area encompassed 27,515.17 acres. According to the 8322 Manual, boundaries of the SMRA should include lands necessary to maintain setting and activity opportunities, lands necessary for development of trailheads or staging areas, and lands where management actions or investments to meet objectives will occur. Therefore, the revised plan will include the trailhead facilities at White House, Wire Pass, Buckskin, Lee's Ferry, and their access roads. The total acreage covered in the plan is 41,558 acres.

The scope of the plan will include management objectives identifying the setting, activity, and experience opportunities to be applied in each management zone; actions required to meet those objectives, including additional funding and manpower; requirements for operations, search and rescue and project plans; and cost estimates. Site specific or operational search and rescue, project plans, and maintenance plans will be separate documents.

C. Resources in the Management Area

1. Climate

The Paria Canyon area is located in a desert region of long, hot summers, mild winters, low annual rainfall, low relative humidity, and a high percentage of sunny days.

Annual precipitation highly fluctuates, averaging 6 inches in Paria Canyon and at the base of the Vermilion Cliffs and ranging from 12 to 14 inches on the Paria Plateau. Periodic droughts are common. Intense thunderstorms from July to September send flash floods through the Paria River Canyon. Winter precipitation occurs as gentle rain or light snowfall. Clear skies and a dry atmosphere cause surface heating during the day and rapid radiational cooling at night. Summer daytime temperatures commonly exceed 100° F., and winter maximum temperatures range from 50-60° F. Lee's Ferry, Arizona has an average annual frost-free period of 227 days.

2. Air Quality

Relatively isolated from major sources of pollution, the SRMA has air quality ranging from very good to excellent. Air pollutants have not been measured directly in the area, but have been monitored from stations in Page, Arizona, 15 miles northeast of the Paria Canyon. Prevailing winds in the study areas are typically southwesterly and convectional in summer and westerly and frontal in winter. Air quality of the SRMA falls within the Class II category of the Clean Air Act of 1977.

Paria Canyon lies in the proximity of a large coal-generated power plant in Page, and occasionally pollutants from this plant carry into the study areas. Other sources of air pollution include blowing dust and auto emissions on U.S. Highway 89A to the south and east.

3. Topography and Geology

Paria Canyon lies in the Colorado Plateau physiographic province. In Paria Canyon the Paria River has cut through the massive Navajo sandstone to form a labyrinth of alcoves, stairwells, and natural arches. In the canyon narrowly spaced walls rise hundreds of feet to the plateau above.

To the southwest, the Vermilion Cliffs rise as a spectacular escarpment capped with sandstone underlain by multicolored, actively eroding, severely dissected layers of shale and sand-

stone interbedded with layers of gypsum. From House Rock Valley at the base of the cliffs to the Paria Plateau above, the relief is greater than 3,000 feet.

Consolidated rocks of Paria Canyon form a sedimentary section 3,500 feet thick, deposited during the Paleozoic and Mesozoic eras of geologic time (230 to 70 million years ago). The walls of Paria Canyon are of Mesozoic age (135 to 230 million years ago), their sediments being deposited during the age of the dinosaurs.

The primary feature builder in the area, the Navajo sandstone, was originally deposited as dunes nearly 2,000 feet thick. The eroded sculptures in this majestic horizon and the underlying picturesque display of red beds create unique and awe-inspiring scenery.

4. Minerals

Paria Canyon has a low mineral resource potential. A number of metallic mineral deposits (uranium-copper-vanadium-silver and gold-mercury) are present, and others of the same type undoubtedly can be found, but the prospect for discovery of other types of deposits is low. There is potential for uranium production in the area, but drilling would be needed to provide data for outlining ore and for reserve calculations. Probably all (certainly most) U-Cu-V-Ag deposits that crop out were discovered during a period of intensive prospecting during the

early and mid-50's. Only two deposits adjacent to Paria Canyon have yielded ore, the larger several hundred tons. Similar deposits can be expected below the Paria Plateau, where they will be 600 m (2,000 ft.) or more below the surface, but the density of distribution is likely to be lower as the Shinarump conglomerate host rock, which thins and becomes discontinuous from east to west in outcrop around the Plateau, probably does so below the Plateau as well. Prospects for production from these deposits is virtually nil.

Gold-mercury potential is low, for although a large part of the Chinle Formation is gold bearing and has a small mercury content as well, the grade is very low, ranging up to about 40 ppb Au, and because of the minute size of the gold particles, recovery is difficult. Gold in the 40 ppb range is worth about $0.80/ton at a $700/oz. price, making recovery uneconomical. There is virtually no potential for mercury resource at the very low concentrations indicated - generally below 150 ppb.

There is a significant mineral resource in the limestone of the Kaibab Limestone for use as road material and possibly as flagstone. Large amounts are available, access is good, the rock is at or near the surface, but the market is local. Large amounts of suitable rock are available much nearer any of the marketing centers, within 150 km of the study area. Flagstone and building stone in large quantities are available from the Middle Red Member (and to a lesser extent from the Upper Red

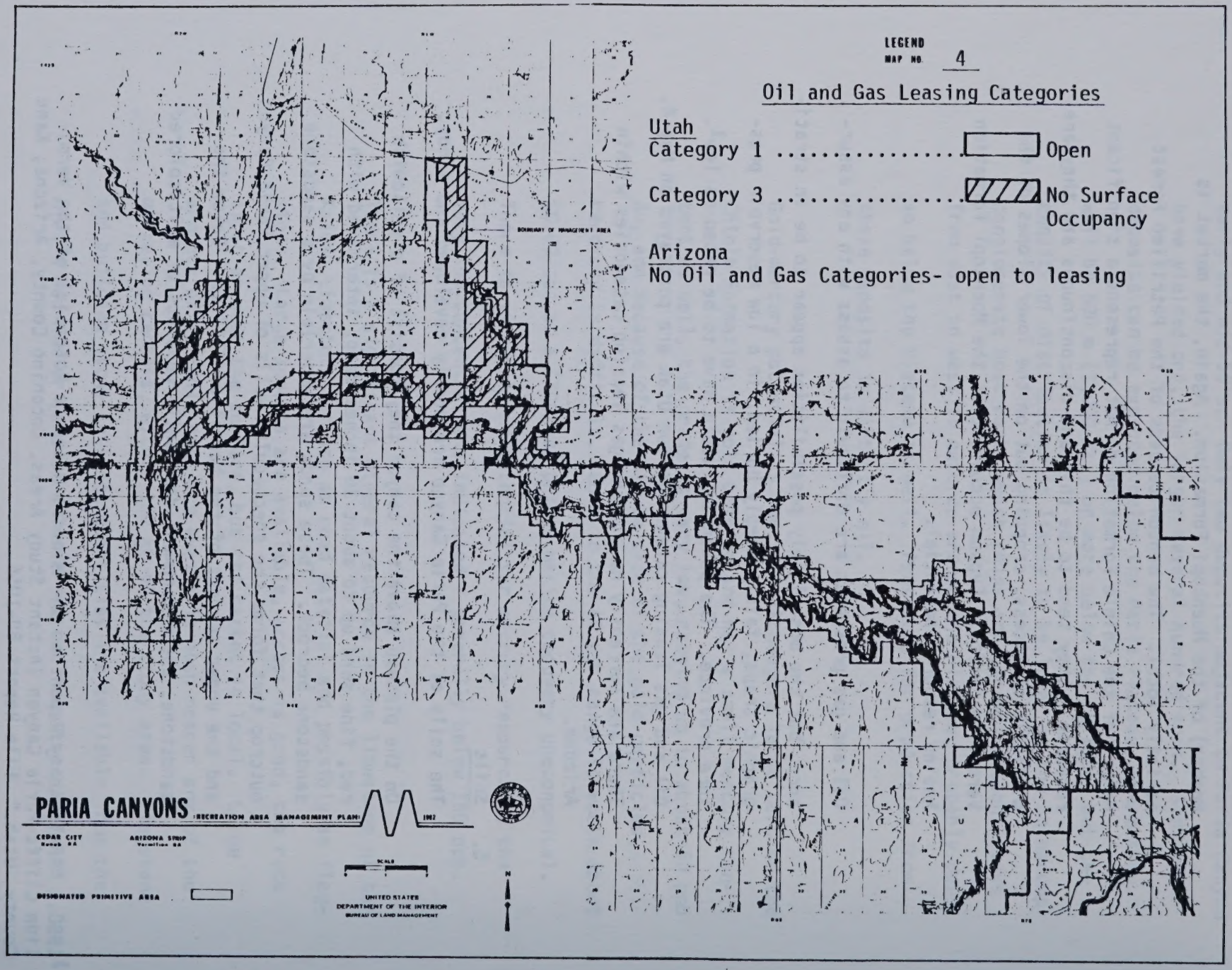
Member) of the Moenkopi Formation. Again, the market is strictly local. The bentonite beds of the Petrified Forest Member of the Chinle Formation do not represent a significant resource - they tend to be thin and discontinuous and they are difficult of access, cropping out on the lower slopes of the Vermilion Cliffs. Gypsum occurring in the Moenkopi Formation has no resource potential.

Oil and gas prospects are difficult to assess with any assurance, but the most likely possibilities appear to be in stratigraphic traps, fairly deeply buried, in a low reservoir pressure province. The potential would have to be rated as low[1]. Oil and gas leasing categories for Utah are portrayed on Map 4. There are currently no oil and gas leasing categories within Arizona.

5. Soils

The soils of the Paria Canyon are poorly developed and sandy. On the plateau above the canyon they consist of a yellowish red, fine sand up to about 36 inches deep, intermixed with sandstone bedrock. These sands are underlain by a sandstone outcrop that forms the spectacular walls of upper Paria Canyon and the upper segment of the Vermilion Cliffs. Below the sandstone, the escarpment dominantly consists of multicolored

[1]1980. "Preliminary Report on the Mineral Resource Potential of the Vermilion Cliffs-Paria Canyon Instant Study Areas, Coconino County, Arizona, Kane County, Utah." File Report 80-1056.


LEGEND
MAP NO. 4
Oil and Gas Leasing Categories
Utah
Category 1 ..... Open
Category 3 ..... No Surface Occupancy
Arizona
No Oil and Gas Categories- open to leasing
PARIA CANYONS RECREATION AREA MANAGEMENT PLAN 1982
CEDAR CITY
ARIZONA STRIP
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shale and siltstone giving way to colluvial slopes and alluvial fans.

The soils on the alluvial fans are deep and moderately deep, mainly reddish brown with textures ranging from fine sand to silty clay loam. In places these soils are gravelly, cobbly, or stony. The alluvial soils at the lower end of Paria Canyon generally exceed 60 inches in depth, have a fine sand texture throughout the profile, and are yellowish red. Most of the soils in this area have a moderately rapid to rapid permeability, a low water-holding capacity, low fertility, and a high susceptibility to wind and water erosion.

6. Water Resources

The Paria River, the primary drainage for Paria Canyon, is intermittent in sections from near the Utah-Arizona State line north to Adairville. During much of the year the Paria is turbid, having large amounts of suspended sediment. Its perennial flow from the State line to its confluence with the Colorado River is maintained by springs discharging from the Navajo sandstone. These springs release 5 to 7 cubic feet per second of potable water with low total dissolved solids (TDS).

7. Flash Flooding

The most pressing danger confronting the visitor to the Primitive Area is the possibility of being caught in the rising waters of a flash flood. This area is frequented by summer

thunderstorms, sometimes of sizable intensity. These storms can come any time of the year, although the probability is greatest during July, August, and September. The Paria River drains 1,410 square miles. The volume of runoff generated by a storm of high intensity rises to considerable heights when confined to the narrow portions of the canyon.

During the fall of 1971, cross-sectional information was gathered within the narrow confines of the canyon and at selected camp locations downstream. Results of this study as computed by the Army Corps of Engineers, indicate that during a 50-year storm the river would reach a depth of 38 feet within the interior of the narrows upstream from the Utah-Arizona line. A maximum probable storm (300 year) would raise the water level to 68 feet at this location. Water levels downstream from this point were lower but still far above the safe level. Only three locations between the north end of the narrows and Judd Hollow downstream appear to offer any safety during a 100-year storm, and then only if one camps at the highest elevation possible. Below Judd Hollow, measurements were taken at nine sites offering possible safety, although not all possible sites were measured.

It was computed that the average depth of water within the 5-mile section of narrows that straddles the Utah-Arizona border would be 28 feet in a 50-year storm, 32 feet in a 100-year storm, and 53 feet during a 300-year flood. Water volume of

this magnitude would make survival impossible for anyone caught within the confines of the narrows.

The situation within the Buckskin tributary is much the same as it is within the Paria. Measurements were taken at its confluence with the Paria and upstream about one-half mile. Water depths ranged from 26 to 65 feet, depending on the storm intensity. Part of this is due to back-up waters from the Paria. Flood levels upstream would be a few feet less but fairly constant conforming to the average 15-foot width of the drainage.

Information on more frequent storms in the Paria indicates maximum depths on an annual basis range from 20 feet in the narrows to 5 feet in the wider portions of the canyon. Water velocities range from 5 to 20 feet per second. The Corps of Engineers' rule of thumb is that "flood waters of three or more feet depth flowing at a velocity of three or more feet per second could easily sweep a person off his feet." Therefore, floods of somewhat less than annual frequency are a hazard to people using the area.

Records for the past 47 years show that annual peak flows occur 88 percent of the time during the months of July through October and 75 percent of these storms have occurred during August through October. Annual peaks have occurred in all months of the year except February, April, and May.

Calendar year 1980 was one of the worst years on record for occurrence of flash floods. There were at least three occasions of people stranded in the Paria in August and September, with a 50-year intensity storm occurring on September 8-10 (8,520 cfs). There were no injuries due to the storm.

Recent efforts in coordination with Bryce Canyon National Park and the National Weather Bureau in Salt Lake City in flash flood prediction have gone a long way in estimating the hazards of flash floods in occurrence and intensity. The canyon was closed approximately 10 times in 1980 due to flash flood danger. Table 1 summarizes flood data and probability of occurrence of flash floods for the Paria.

8. Water Quality

a. Trailhead and Entrance Station

A well was drilled for culinary purposes in 1975 at the Paria Entrance Station. According to the driller's logs the well is withdrawing water from the Navajo sandstone aquifer. The well is 300 feet deep; the water quality analysis in 1980 on the BLM well and the well of Green and Weede adjacent to the Paria revealed the following results:

Table 1

Paria River Canyon Information for Hikers

Flash Flood (1) Frequency		Water Level (2) Number of Days per Month			Water Temperature			Air Temperatures		Precipitation (Inches)
		0-19 CFS	20-39 CFS	Over 39 CFS	High	Low	Average	Mean Maximum	Mean Minimum	
1/5	Jan.	15.7	11.4	3.9	50	33	36.6	47	25	.38
1/10	Feb.	10.7	10.0	7.3	54	34	44.3	57	31	.47
3/10	Mar.	19.9	7.4	3.7	72	36	53.0	66	39	.49
0	Apr.	25.6	3.0	1.4	77	42	53.7	77	48	.39
1/10	May	28.4	1.7	0.9	90	50	68.3	86	56	.31
0	June	28.6	0.5	0.9	94	63	75.1	96	64	.24
1.9	July	24.4	2.1	4.5	90	70	79.0	103	72	.73
3.0	Aug.	18.2	3.7	9.1	91	64	75.0	100	70	1.18
1.4	Sep.	23.7	2.8	3.5	83	55	69.0	94	61	.51
3/10	Oct.	26.7	1.3	1.0	79	40	61.9	79	49	.42
1/2	Nov.	22.6	5.0	1.5	60	36	48.8	61	35	.39
3/10	Dec.	17.1	11.6	2.3	53	33	38.7	49	27	.44

(1) Flash Flood Frequency: A flash flood is defined as a rise in daily runoff of 50 CFS or more. The actual rise in runoff rate will normally occur over a short period of time and be maintained for 1-4 days. 200-400 CFS rises in river level are periodically recorded. A frequency of 1/5 indicates a flash flood will occur this month once in 5 years; 3.0 indicates an average of 3 flash floods during this month each year; 0 indicates there have been no flash floods during this month in the 10-year record used for computing this chart.

(2) Water Level:
0-19 is considered comfortable for wading and hiking.
20-39 CFS is considered uncomfortable, but not dangerous.
Over 38 CFS is considered DANGEROUS.

Data Extracted from U.S. Geological Survey Records for Lee's Ferry, Arizona.

Table 2
Water Samples for the Paria and Green and Weede Wells
(Measured in mg/L, 1980 samples)

	Paria (BLM)	Green and Weede (Private)
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	1,138.0	1,436
Hardness as $CaCo^3$	471.0	616
Magnesium	44.1	64
Sulfate	737.0	790

These figures exceed by a factor of 3 the State of Utah's acceptable levels of total dissolved solids (TDS).

The most serious problems arising from the excess are a laxative effect caused by sulfate and magnesium. Hardness is a problem in creating deposits in pipes and hot water heaters and along with DTS detracts from the taste.

In all areas listed in Table 2, the concentrations in the private well exceed those of the BLM well. Further examinations indicate that it is not uncommon for the Navajo sandstone aquifer to have chemical constituents equal to or approaching the values found for both wells (Cordova, 1978).

In 1981 a reverse osmosis (RO) system was installed to solve the TDS (sulfate and hardness) problems. Additional pumping capacity problems still plague the system as well as a need for a new wellhouse facility.

b. Paria Canyon

Drinking water is quite plentiful in the middle portion of the Paria Canyon. Only one free-running spring is found in the Utah portion of the canyon, in the Buckskin drainage. The first spring in the main canyon is found about eight miles into the Paria Canyon in Arizona. Springs are then found every 2 to 3 miles for the next 25 miles, mostly next to the base of the cliffs on the south side. Spring water available for recreation use is not found in the lower 11 miles above Lee's Ferry; however, water at Wilson Spring is of good quality and could be developed with protection from livestock contamination.

The chemical quality of springs above the river level is excellent.[1] Some of the springs, however, are below seasonal flood level of the river and could be polluted from this source as they are sometimes inundated during periods of high water. Some of the springs have a seasonal flow and are no more than damp seeps part of the year.

The Paria River itself provides a constant drinking water source most of the year, if it is properly treated. When muddy, it will settle overnight and could be used with purification tablets. When running clear, it should also be treated, as human use within the canyon as well as upstream activities raise the possibility of contamination.

[1] 1981 BLM water quality data.

9. Land Status and Existing Designations

The SRMA contains 41,558 acres, aggregating 160 acres of private lands; 2,240 acres of lands administered by Glen Canyon National Recreation Area; 1,626 acres of State lands; and 37,532 acres of public lands.

Pursuant to Federal Register Notice, Volume 34, No. 11, January 16, 1969, 27,515.17 acres of the SRMA were designated as Paria Canyon Primitive Area, "to be managed in a manner that will protect the outstanding scenic, recreational and archaeological values, and/or wilderness characteristics of the area." In addition, 480 acres of the SRMA were designated as the Vermilion Cliffs Natural Area under the same order.

Pursuant to Segregation Order 2694, November 23, 1968, 18,909.62 acres of the Paria Primitive Area located in Arizona were classified for multiple use management. The publication had the effect of segregating the described lands from sale under the Public Sales Act of 1964 (43 USC 1421-27); from private exchange (43 USC 31g[b]); from State Exchange (43 USC 851,852); from R.S. 2477 (43 USC 932); and from appropriation under the mining laws; and by Notice of Classification A702 (June 28, 1967) from segregation from appropriation under the agricultural land laws (43 USC Parts 7 and 9 and 25 USC 334) and from sale under section 2455 of the Revised Statutes (43 USC 1171). The lands in Arizona are open to mineral leasing laws. Lands within GCNRA are located in the Development and Natural Management Zones (GMP, 1979).

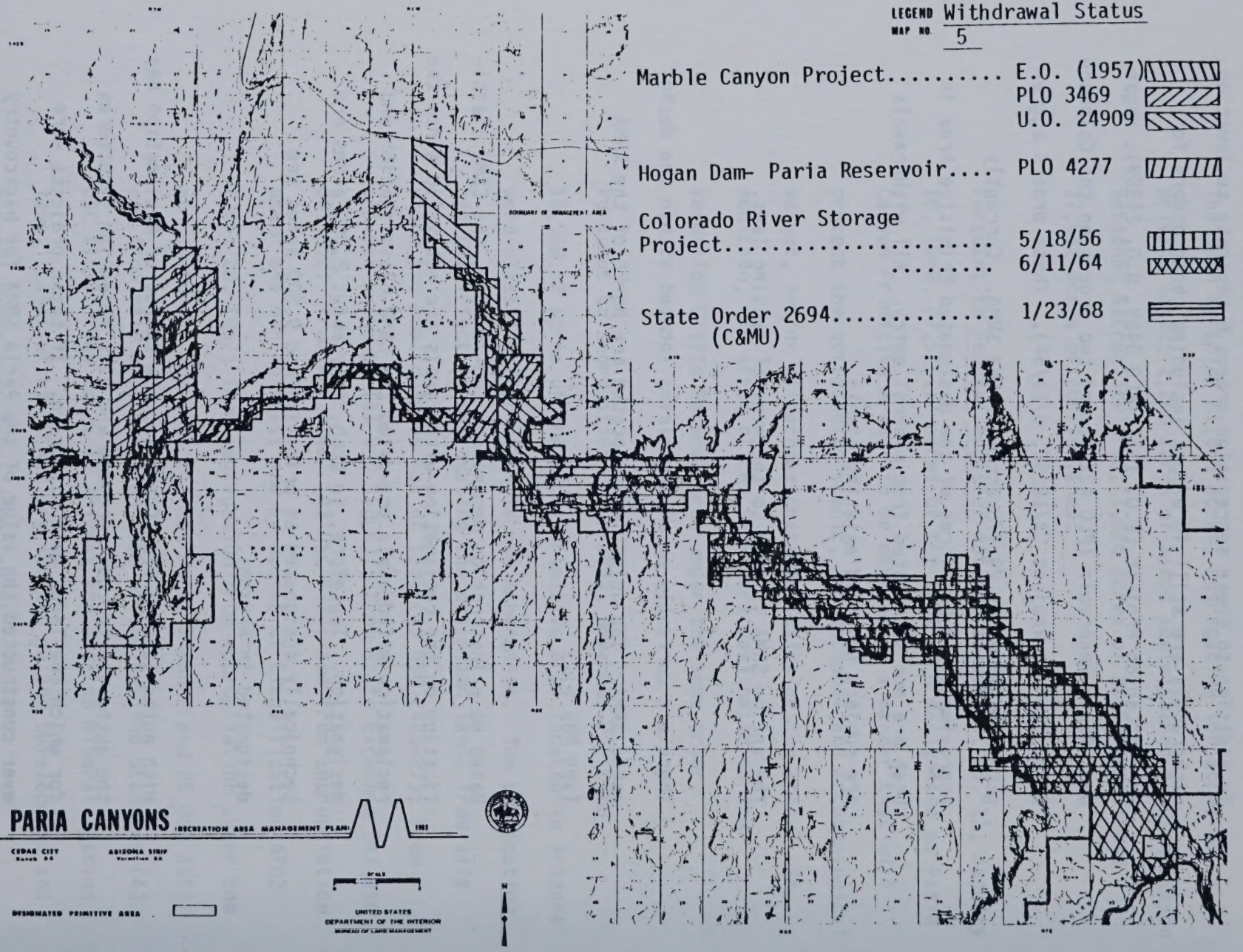
In addition to these segregation orders 6 separate reclamation withdrawals are still in effect including three orders for Marble Canyon Project (E.O. 1957, PLO 3469, U.O. 24909); Hogan Dam, Paria Reservoir (PLO 4277), and two orders on the Colorado River Storage Project (5/18/56, 6/11/54). These orders aggregate approximately 29,478 acres of the SRMA. Currently approximately 2,000 acres of the designated Primitive Area in Utah are not segregated from mineral entry. All withdrawals are subject to valid existing rights.

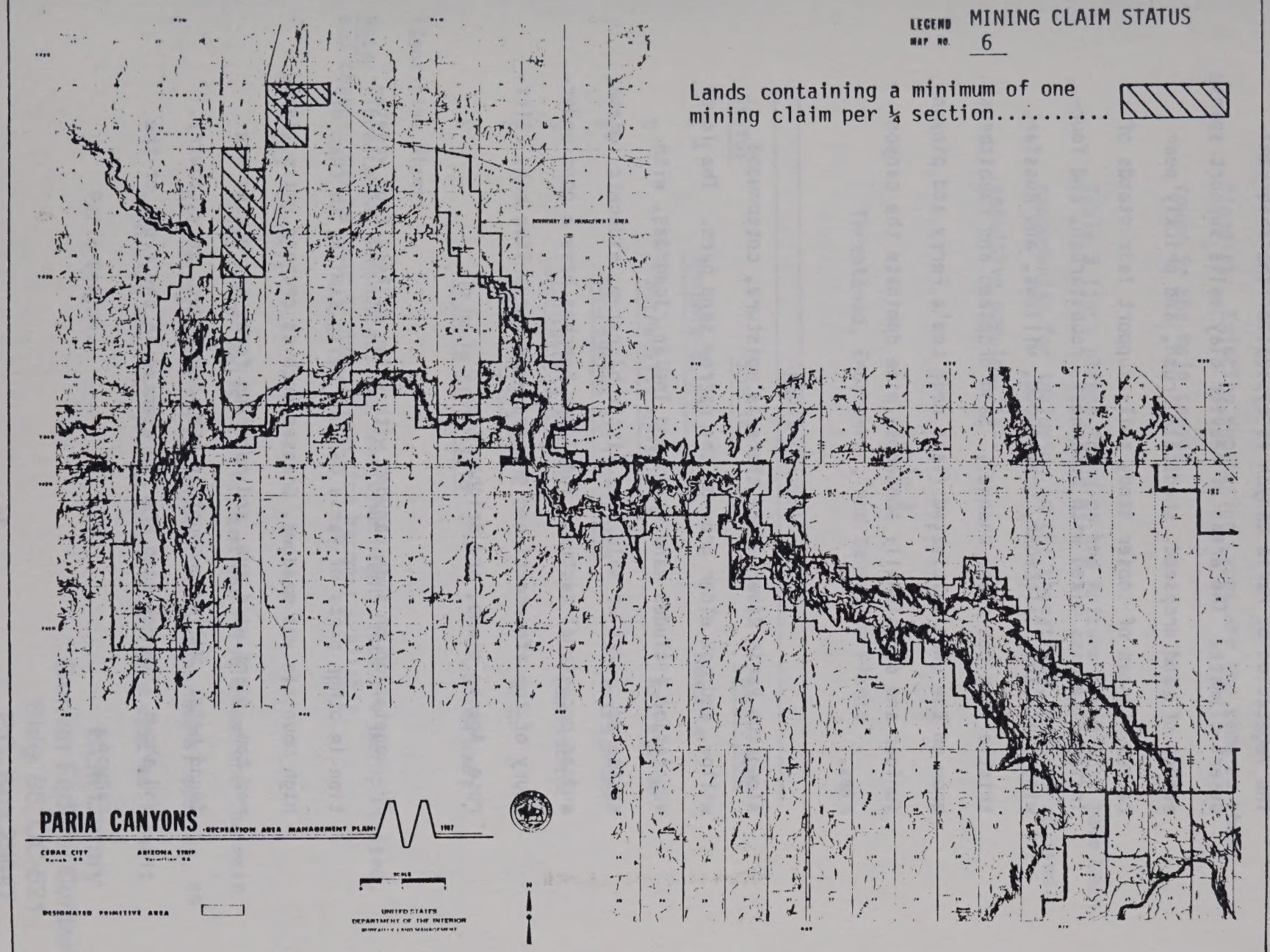
The entire SRMA is open to the mineral leasing laws.

There are currently no mining claims located within the designated SRMA. The only claims located are north of the SRMA (see Map 6).

Based on a Instruction Memorandum (WO-75-457), the C&MU classification on the reclamation withdrawals are not valid since the reclamation withdrawals pre-dated the C&MU classfication and designation. Therefore, in Utah, only about 2,000 acres are technically designated as primitive and 9,500 acres are designated in Arizona.

With authorization from Congress, the Bureau of Reclamation has the authority to construct dam and silt retention structures for which the lands were withdrawn. If these projects were ever constructed the value of the Paria SRMA for backcountry use would be foregone.


LEGEND Withdrawal Status
MAP NO. 5
Marble Canyon Project..... E.O. (1957)
PLO 3469
U.O. 24909
Hogan Dam- Paria Reservoir.... PLO 4277
Colorado River Storage Project..... 5/18/56
..... 6/11/64
State Order 2694..... 1/23/68 (C&MU)
PARIA CANYONS RECREATION AREA MANAGEMENT PLAN
CEDAR CITY
ARIZONA STRIP
DESIGNATED PRIMITIVE AREA
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT


LEGEND
MAP NO. 6
MINING CLAIM STATUS
Lands containing a minimum of one mining claim per ¼ section.....
PARIA CANYONS
RECREATION AREA MANAGEMENT PLAN
1987
CEDAR CITY
ARIZONA STRIP
DESIGNATED PRIMITIVE AREA
UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
N

10. Vegetation

The vegetation of Paria Canyon is typical of the arid semi-desert climate. The areas of heavier clay soils support sparse stands of sand dropseed, shadscale brush, and prickly pear cactus. Areas of looser sandy soils support fair stands of Indian ricegrass mixed with buckwheat, rabbitbrush, and four-wing saltbush. Saltcedar, greasewood, willows, and Russian thistle line the river channel. Sand dropseed and rabbitbrush grow on the once cultivated flats near Lee's Ferry and pinyon-juniper and occasionally ponderosa pine dominate the canyon rims.

Along the Paria River where there is moisture, cottonwood, willow, and box elder grow on the narrow sand bars. The lower vegetation includes many forbs and Indian ricegrass, with scattered clumps of wild rye, little bluestem, sideoats grama, and an occasional cactus. The lower benches have a good understory of the aforementioned grasses with shrub live oak, cliffrose, Apache plume, and Brigham tea.

The vegetation of side canyons with water differs from vegetation in other parts of Paria Canyon, being similar to that of high mountain wet meadows. Grasses such as orchard grass, spike red top, giant wild rye, and numerous forbs and mosses are found here. Willows, mountain ash, box elder, serviceberry, and shrub live oak also are represented in the flora of the canyon.

Little vegetation grows in Buckskin Gulch due to periodic flooding. Existing vegetation types are the same as those found in the main canyon.

Table 3 lists plants found on the Arizona Strip that have been recommended for inclusion on the threatened, endangered, and sensitive species list.

Table 3

Threatened, Endangered, and Sensitive Plants

PARIA CANYON		
Status	Species	Common Name
S [1]	Amsonia palmeri	Amsonia
S	Astragalus episcopus	Astragalus
S	Astragalus striatiflorus	Astragalus
S	Camissonia exilis	Camissonia
S	Nama retrorsum	Nama
S	Primula specuicola	Primrose

[1]Sensitive plants

Note: Threatened, endangered, and sensitive plant lists are being revised, and changes may be made as new information becomes available.

11. Animals

Steep canyon walls, cliffs, and the Paria River are the main habitat types of Paria Canyon. Forty-nine mammal species, 49 amphibian and reptile species, and 172 bird species inhabit Paria Canyon.

BLM Library
Denver Federal Center
Bldg. 85, OC-521
P.O. Box 25047
Denver, CO 80225

The riparian habitat supports the Primitive Area's most diverse animal population, including the following bird species: Lucy's and Audubon's warblers, ash-throated flycatchers, and Say's Phoebes.

The Paria River provides habitat for the following fish: bluehead, mountain sucker, speckled dace, and flannel mouth sucker. The woundfin minnow, an endangered species, was introduced into the Paria River but failed to become established (Cross, 1975).

Table 4 lists animals found in Paria Canyon that occur on either State lists or Federal threatened or endangered species lists.

Table 4

Threatened and Endangered Animals

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status*	Observed/ Hypothetical Distribution
Birds			
Peregrine falcon	Falco peregrinus anatum	F, S, Group II	OB
Snowy egret	Egretta thula brewsteri	S Group III	OB
Black-crowned night heron	Nycticorax nycticorax hoactli	S Group III	HYP
Mammals			
Desert bighorn sheep	Ovis canadensis nelsonii	S Group III	Historical
Spotted bat	Euderma maculata	S Group III	HYP
Fishes			
Razorback sucker	Xyrauchen texanus	S Group II**	OB

*Status: F = Occurs on Federal Endangered or Threatened list.
S = Occurs on Arizona Threatened Wildlife list.
Group II = Endangered--Species or subspecies in danger of being eliminated.
Group III = Threatened--Species or subspecies whose status may be in jeopardy in the foreseeable future.

**Proposed for Federal listing.

The steep canyon walls provide a considerable amount of nesting habitat for Birds of Prey such as: Golden Eagles, Red-Tailed Hawks, and Prairie Falcons. The Woodland Accipiters, Coopers, and Sharpshinned Hawks also inhabit the side canyons with good overstory development. Besides bighorn sheep, mule deer also make light to moderate use of benches and rim habitats.

The Arizona Strip District is currently preparing a Habitat Management Plan for the Paria Canyon and Paria Plateau for desert bighorn sheep. The Paria Canyon is a candidate area to receive sheep in the future from the Arizona Game and Fish Department.

12. Landscape Character and Visual Resources

In Paria Canyon Primitive Area, two winding water courses (Buckskin Wash and the Paria River) have scoured twisting labyrinths of sandstone to form narrow canyons over 1,000 feet deep. In places, Buckskin Gulch is less than two feet wide, and the undulating, near-vertical walls block one's skyward view. Paria Canyon is wider than Buckskin Gulch and contains numerous springs and primitive camping sites for hikers. Jagged rock outcrops, sheer cliffs, and varied geologic formations characterize the primitive nature of the area. A few imprints of man (a corral, the crossing of a 69 and a 500 kv powerline, and the remains of an old water station at Judd Hollow) can be seen from within the canyon. Above the canyon, vehicle trails used for hunting, collecting firewood, and

sightseeing run along the rim. These imprints are widely dispersed, and the rim lands retain a largely undeveloped character.

The Kanab Resource Area (1978) and Vermillion Resource Area completed a visual resource inventory (see map 7). VRM classes were assigned to the SRMA including Class I (27,515 acres), Class II (10,480 acres), Class III (815 acres), and Class IV (508 acres) (no VRM class in Glen Canyon National Recreation Area).

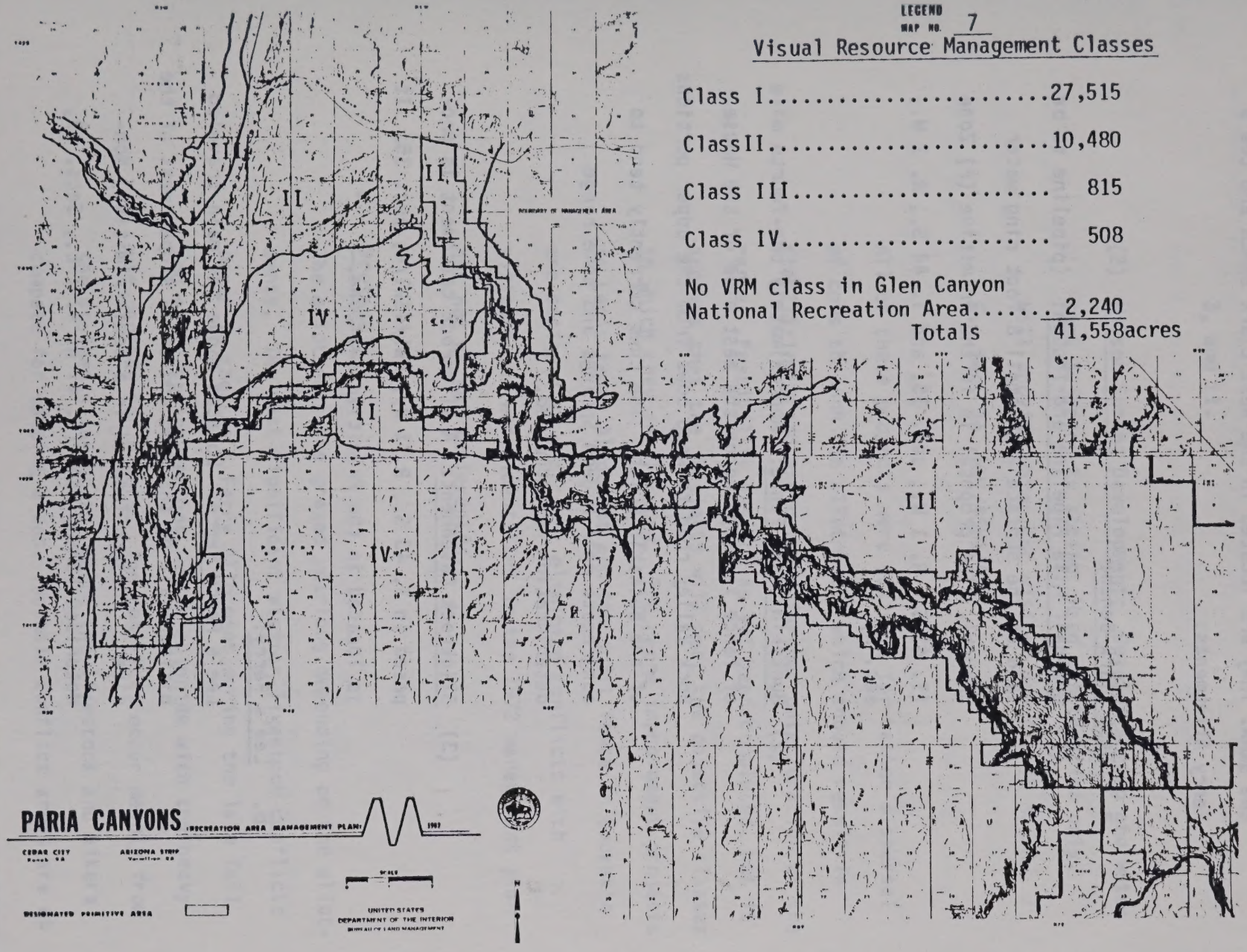
13. Livestock Grazing

Table 5 shows the season of use for each allotment in and adjacent to the SRMA.

Table 5

Allotments and Seasons of Use
Within the Special Recreation Management Area

Allotment Name	Season of Use
Lee's Ferry	11/1 - 5/15
Two Mile/Wire Pass	Yearlong
Coyote Allotment	Yearlong
Mollies Nipple	Yearlong
Five Mile Mountain	11/1 - 4/30
West Clark Bench	8/1 - 5/31
Bunting Well	6/1 - 11/30
East Clark Bench	11/1 - 5/15
Judd Hollow	11/1 - 5/31


LEGEND
MAP NO. 7
Visual Resource Management Classes
Class I.....27,515
ClassII.....10,480
Class III..... 815
Class IV..... 508
No VRM class in Glen Canyon
National Recreation Area..... 2,240
Totals 41,558acres
II
III
IV
PARIA CANYONS
RECREATION AREA MANAGEMENT PLAN
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There are currently five range improvement projects proposed in the SRMA. They are located in the West Clark Bench and Lee's Ferry Allotments:

a. West Clark Bench:

(1) One-half Mile Pipeline and Trough: (pipeline to be laid on the surface with small 8 foot ring water trough). The proposal is in the Primitive (P) Zone (T. 43 S., R. 1 W., sec. 35, and T. 44 S., R. 1 W., sec. 2).

(2) Buckskin Drift Fence: Approximately one-fourth mile of fence is proposed on the east side of the House Rock Valley road to keep cows from the upper portions of the Buckskin Gulch. The cows currently tend to congregate near Pigeon Springs and some range deterioration has occurred.

(3) Slickrock Catchment: A slickrock catchment is proposed in T. 43 S., R. 1 W., NW1/4SW1/4, sec. 35. It is located in the Primitive (P) Zone.

b. Lee's Ferry:

Lee's Ferry Fence: Located above the main traveled hiking trail on the sand and talus slopes west of the river. Project located in a Semi-Primitive, Non-Motorized (SPNM) Zone (T. 41 N. R. 7 E., Secs. 19,

20, 28, 29, 33, 34; and T. 40 N., R. 7 E., Secs. 2, 3, and 11.

(2) Wilson Spring Development: Develop spring and water tank adjacent to spring. Hand construction only. Will provide water for visitor use (T. 41 N., R. 7 E., Sec. 34, NW1/4SW1/4).

All of these projects were designed for better dispersal of cows through the allotments, which should result in stabilizing trend and prevent further deterioration of the range. Feasibility has not as yet been completed, but it appears that the projects will meet the objective classes in which they are located. The range improvement projects in Lee's Ferry Allotment and the drift fence in Buckskin are designed to reduce or eliminate conflicts with visitors and were identified in the 1972 management plan but not as yet implemented.

c. Present Use

The allotments are grazed yearlong depending on the allotments. The most significant visitor-livestock conflicts occur in the Lee's Ferry Allotment during the late fall and early spring periods, which coincide with the heavy use periods for hikers. The conflicts occur mainly from the boulder slide south, where the livestock and hikers compete for camping areas. Notable conflict areas are at

Wilson Spring and at a campsite in NW1/4, sec. 19, T. 41 N., R. 7 E. The proposed range developments may resolve the conflicts.

14. Socio-Economics

The socio-economic information is summarized by the area surrounding the SRMA in which the residents might be economically or socially affected. The area includes Kane and Washington Counties, Utah and portions of Mohave and Coconino Counties, Arizona (see map, pg. 2).

a. Population, Employment, and Income:

The population density is sparse, amounting to 1.64 persons per square mile, as compared to Arizona's density of 15.61 persons per square mile and Utah's density of 12.9 persons per square mile. The U.S. Bureau of the Census (1972a) has classified the Arizona Strip and Kane County as being entirely rural and Washington County as being equally rural and urban.

In 1978, 21 percent of the workers were employed in the retail trade industry, and 34 percent were in the service and retail trade sectors combined (Utah Dept. of Employment Security, 1979).

In 1977, the wholesale and retail sectors provided the largest source of earnings - 25 percent. The next most

important source of earnings was the government sector, providing 24 percent of the income (U.S. Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, 1979).

Trade, government, and services dominate employment. In 1978 nearly a third of all non-agricultural employees in Washington and Kane Counties were engaged in retail and wholesale trade. Twenty-four percent of the work force was employed by Federal, State, or local governments; and more than 17 percent worked in the service industry (Utah Dept. of Employment Security, 1978b).

Unemployment in the area is low. The 1978 unemployment in Kane and Washington Counties was less than 4 percent (Utah Dept. of Employment Security, 1978b). Per capita income levels are also low. In 1978 the average per capita income for Kane and Washington Counties amounted to $4,650, $350 below the southwestern district average and $1,950 below the Utah state-wide average.

15. Utilities

Currently there are four existing powerlines within the SRMA. The 500 kv Navajo-McCullough and 69 kv lines are located in the northern portion of the unit. A small feeder line lies adjacent to U-89 (supplies power to entrance station), and another feeder line from Page services Lee's Ferry. The 69 kv line and the 500 kv line are located within the designated Primitive Area.

16. Facilities (Map 8)

There are currently four developed trailheads within the SRMA at White House, Wire Pass, Buckskin, and Lee's Ferry. In addition, there is an entrance station on U-89 two miles north of the White House trailhead. The developments include:

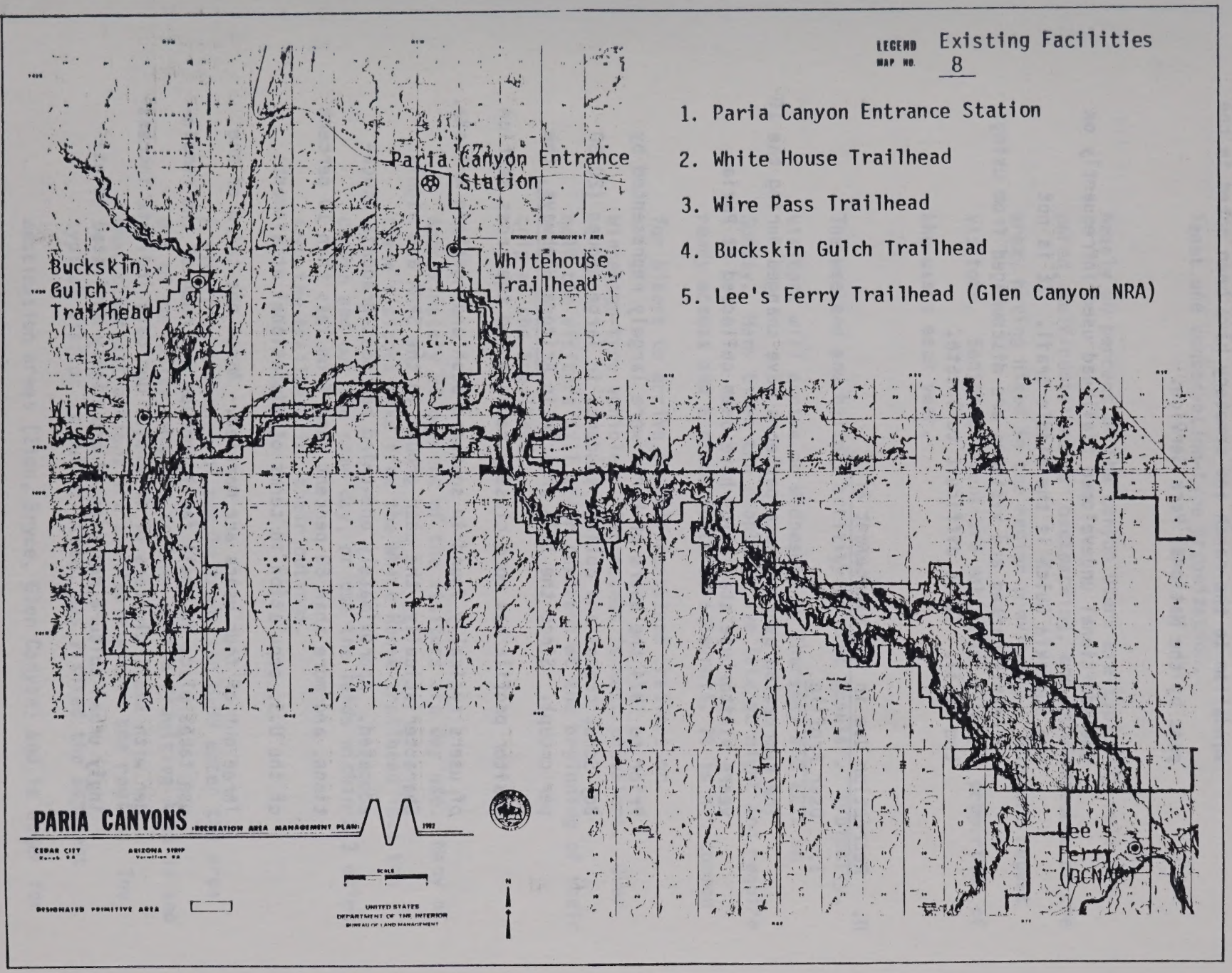
a. White House: Four picnic units, water, gravel parking for 20 cars, two pit toilets, three miles of graveled access roads.

b. Entrance Station: One trailer (residence), leach field, well and water system, fenced yard, graveled parking for 16 cars.

c. Wire Pass: Graveled parking area for five cars, trail register (current parking area not well defined and badly eroded), interpretive sign.

d. Buckskin Gulch: Graveled parking area (5 cars), trail register, interpretive signs.

e. Lee's Ferry (National Park Service): The facilities at Lee's Ferry are designed to mainly service the fishing and floatboating demand. Campgrounds, paved parking area, and access at the boat launching area also serve the hikers to Lee's Ferry from Paria. Currently it is popular to park cars at the locked gate at the historic Lee's Ferry Ranch. The room provided is not adequate, and the hikers use the


LEGEND
MAP NO. 8
Existing Facilities
1. Paria Canyon Entrance Station
2. White House Trailhead
3. Wire Pass Trailhead
4. Buckskin Gulch Trailhead
5. Lee's Ferry Trailhead (Glen Canyon NRA)
Paria Canyon Entrance Station
Whitehouse Trailhead
Buckskin Gulch Trailhead
Wire Pass
Lee's Ferry (GCNRA)
PARIA CANYONS RECREATION AREA MANAGEMENT PLAN
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service road to the ranch to get to the cars. Some vandalism to the ranch and cemetery have been noted in the past by the National Park Service.

One additional undeveloped trailhead used infrequently on the Buckskin Gulch is the middle trail. It is not currently marked and visitors are discouraged from using the trail. It is difficult to locate.

D. Recreation Use in the Management Area

1. User Profile

The recreation user and use patterns have changed during the 10 years visitor use statistics have been collected at Paria.

Prior to 1974 the users of Paria were largely represented by Boy Scout troops and college students in large groups (20-30 per group). Since the 1978 article in Arizona Highways, the visitor profile has more closely represented the cross section of users typically found in southern Utah and northern Arizona. Characteristically, the user groups in the SRMA are highly educated. Approximately one-third had post-graduate educations, and more than 60 percent came from less than 10 percent of the U.S. population in terms of educational attainment. Three out of four users are married. About one-third of the use takes place in small family groups and much of the remainder with small clusters of friends. Our data indicate increasingly urban culture represented and highly motivated to use

primitive type areas. Thirty percent of users belonged to at least one conservation-type organization.

Nearly 50 percent of the canyon users are typically well prepared, self-contained for backpacking, and knowledgeable of the area, having hiked in the region previously. Many are repeat visitors. Senior citizens are making up a larger proportion of the users each year.

The weekend and holiday activity is most popular. Typically, visitors will arrive on Wednesday or Thursday and exit on Sunday. Many times the people arrive late at night and require ready access and a place to throw a bedroll. It is not common for hikers to arrive in self-contained trailers or Winnebago-type vehicles. Car access is most prevalent. Over half the visitors fill their canteens at the beginning of their trip at the trailhead.

Approximately 20 percent of the visitors are day use. Many of these visitors hike from the White House trailhead into the canyon and out the same day, or use the lands within 2-3 miles from the trailhead for their outings.

A significant number of people traveling U-89 enter the area out of curiosity, wishing to know what a Primitive Area is and what other attractions are available within the region. The typical visitor is out-of-state, has visited the adjacent destination areas (Zion, Bryce, Glen Canyon) and is eager for

additional information on areas to camp and explore. Questions relating to road conditions (Cottonwood Canyon) are prevalent.

No effort has been made to record the number of these visitors visiting the entrance station in the past, but personal observation by the Paria Rangers put the figure at approximately 3,500 people annually.

A significant number of visitors stop at the entrance station to picnic or for water. The use of the trailhead facilities for the overnight highway user is not significant. Many of the people visiting the entrance station do have self-contained trailers or Winnebago-type vehicles.

2. Visitor Use Estimates

Table 6 displays annual visitation to Paria Canyon since BLM began keeping records in 1971. Approximately 50 percent of the yearly use occurs in May and June. High water and cold temperatures in the winter and early spring restrict use. Use demand lowers in July and August due to hot temperatures and flash flood danger. Use again picks up in the fall months when water is low and temperatures are once again cool.

Table 6

Visitor Use in Paria Canyon; 1971-1981

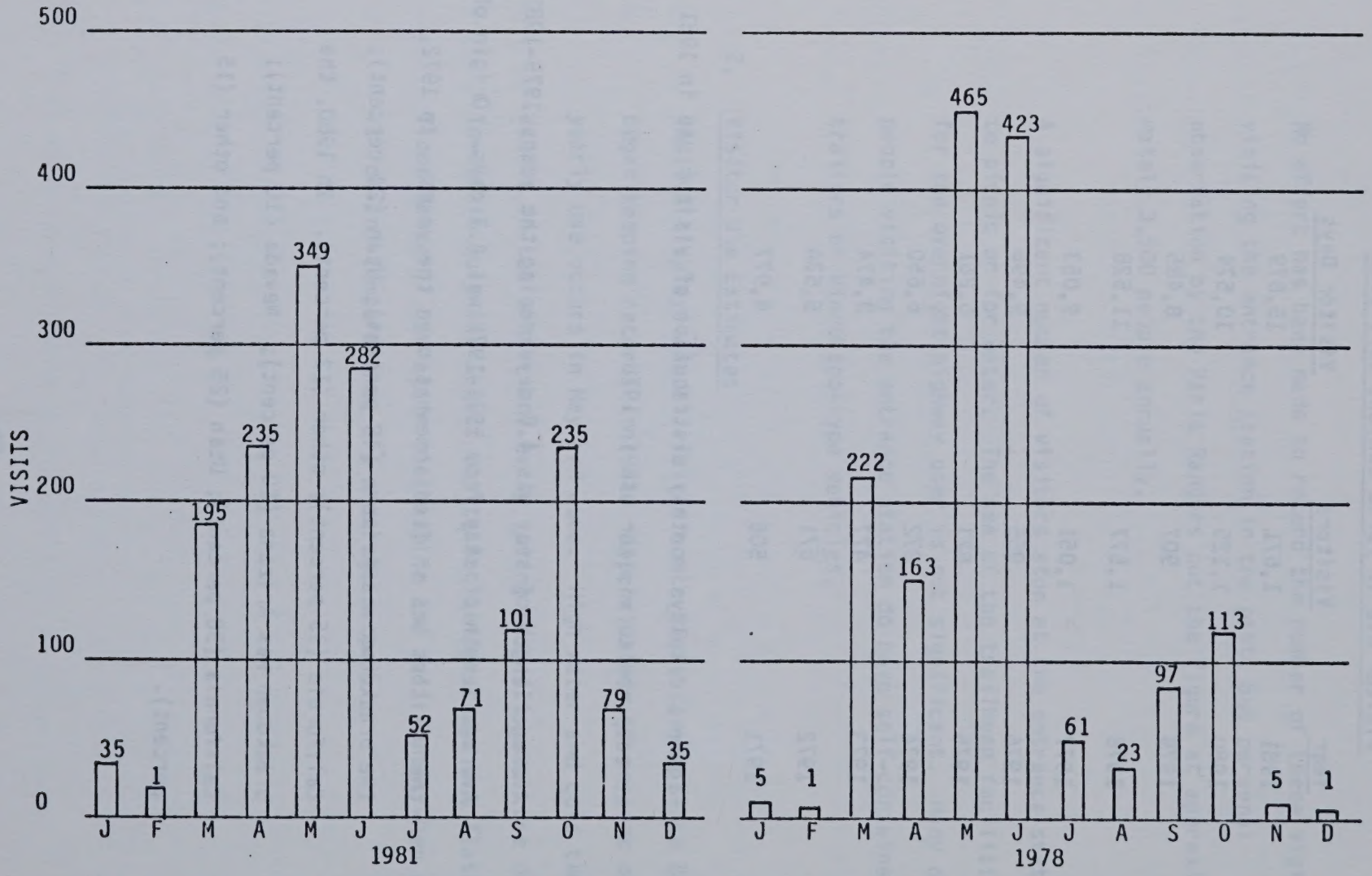
Year	Visitors	Visitor Days
1981	1,671	15,679
1980	1,125	10,574
1979	907	8,485
1978	1,577	11,528
1977	1,051	9,053
1976	955	9,496
1975	821	6,261
1974	872	6,650
1973	477	3,474
1972	671	6,534
1971	506	4,977

Figure 1 displays monthly distribution of visitor use in 1981 as compared to visitor use in 1978.

Average length of stay was 4.7 days during the years 1979-1981. Average length of stay from 1971-1978 was 4.3 days. Origin of the visitors has shifted somewhat over the years. In 1972, the breakdown was Arizona (48 percent); Utah (24 percent); California (15 percent); other (13 percent). In 1980, the breakdown was Arizona (20 percent); Nevada (10 percent); California (30 percent); Utah (25 percent); and other (15 percent).

FIGURE 1

VISITOR USE IN PARIA CANYON



These figures are from permit data and register data only; they do not contain day use and informational visits or visits to Paria Plateau.

Party size is very variable. Seldom does the Paria experience the solo hiker. Most often group size is 3-8 people per group. Larger groups are typically 15-20 per group. Scout troops and school groups make up the largest of parties in the Paria.

Commercial groups are rare, although the Sierra Club periodically includes the Paria on their national hiking calendar.

3. Regional Recreation Attractions and Access

The region surrounding the study area contains several major tourist attractions, specifically Glen Canyon NRA, with facilities at Wahweap and Lee's Ferry (camping, picnicking, boating, river running, etc.) and Grand Canyon National Park. Camping and picknicking facilities are also available on the Kaibab National Forest north of the Grand Canyon. Zion and Bryce Canyon National Parks, Cedar Breaks and Pipe Spring National Monuments are all within 130 road miles of the primitive area. Visits to the above areas will bring considerable people in contact with the Paria Canyon and give some the desire to return at a future time.

Major access to the study area is by way of U.S. 89, which is the major north-south route through the region. It passes within three miles of the Utah portion of the Primitive Area. U.S. 89A skirts the southern edge of the Paria Plateau and access to the lower end of the Primitive Area is by a National Park Service paved road to Lee's Ferry. U.S. 89 and 89A are

connected on the west edge of the study area by a county-maintained seasonal road up House Rock Valley. Access to the northern end of the Primitive Area is by way of a 2.5 mile seasonal dirt road. Heavy rainstorms occasionally wash out drainage crossings on this road and create hazardous conditions.

E. Major Issues

1. Issue 1: Compatibility of Land Uses

a. Comment

The Paria Canyon Special Recreation Management Area has been divided into Recreation Opportunity Spectrum zones. Achieving the goals set in the zone specific objectives and the protection of the primitive values identified in the 1969 designation by the Secretary, creates land use incompatibilities. These land use incompatibilities, including uses which conflict with the primitive, cultural, and scenic values, and experiences as well as uses which conflict with one another, will hinder the achievement of management objectives if allowed to continue or develop (see Map 9).

ROS Zone Impacted	Considerations
(SPNM; P)	1. Livestock grazing management
(SPNM; P)	2. Recreation activities
	a. Off-Road vehicle use
	3. Minerals management
(P)	a. Locatable minerals; withdrawal status
(P)	b. Oil and gas
(P)	4. State land management and exchange potential
(P; SPM; RN)	5. Authorization of rights-of-way, road proliferation, and facility development
(SPNM; P)	6. Wildlife habitat maintenance and enhancement

2. Issue 2: Visitor Safety

a. Comment

By its very nature the Paria Canyon has historically prompted concern for visitor safety from land managers and visitors alike. The visitor safety problem associated with flash floods prompted establishment of the Paria Entrance Station in 1975. The interdistrict and interagency responsibilities have created a need to adequately pre-plan and prepare for emergency situations.

ROS Zone Impacted	Considerations
Total Area	1. Flash flood danger/forecasting
Total Area	2. Emergency services/responsibilities, equipment needs, communications, use of helicopters, identification of escape routes.
Total Area	3. Cooperative agreements

3. Issue 3: Visitor Experience and Resource Protection

The popularity of Paria Canyon has increased 315 percent since records have been kept. As with other fragile ecosystems, excessive visitor use causes campsite deterioration, ecosystem destruction, and reduction of the visitor's expectation of achieving a primitive experience. If left uncontrolled, the increased visitors to Paria will ultimately destroy the values the visitor seeks to experience.

ROS Zone Impacted	Considerations
(SPNM; P)	1. Group size, total numbers of hikers
(P)	2. Use of fires in the canyon
(P)	3. Solid waste disposal
(SPNM; P)	4. Limitation on commercial use
(P)	5. Use of Horses

4. Issue 4: Area Monitoring, Use Supervision, Administration, and Facility Development

Considering the popularity of the area, the mandate of the Primitive Area designation, and visitor safety problems, on-site administration, use supervision, and maintenance of capital investments cannot be postponed or avoided. Budgetary constraints have seriously limited the BLM's ability to provide visitor safety, interpretive material, and quality facilities required to meet management objectives.

ROS Zone Impacted	Considerations
(Total Area)	1. Staffing
(RN)	2. Facility operation and maintenance
(Total Area)	3. Visitor information/interpretive opportunities
(Total Area)	4. Regulation enforcement
(P)	5. Implementation of fee system
(RN)	6. Facility development
(Total Area)	7. Visitor use monitoring
(Total Area)	8. Vandalism of facilities and archaeological sites

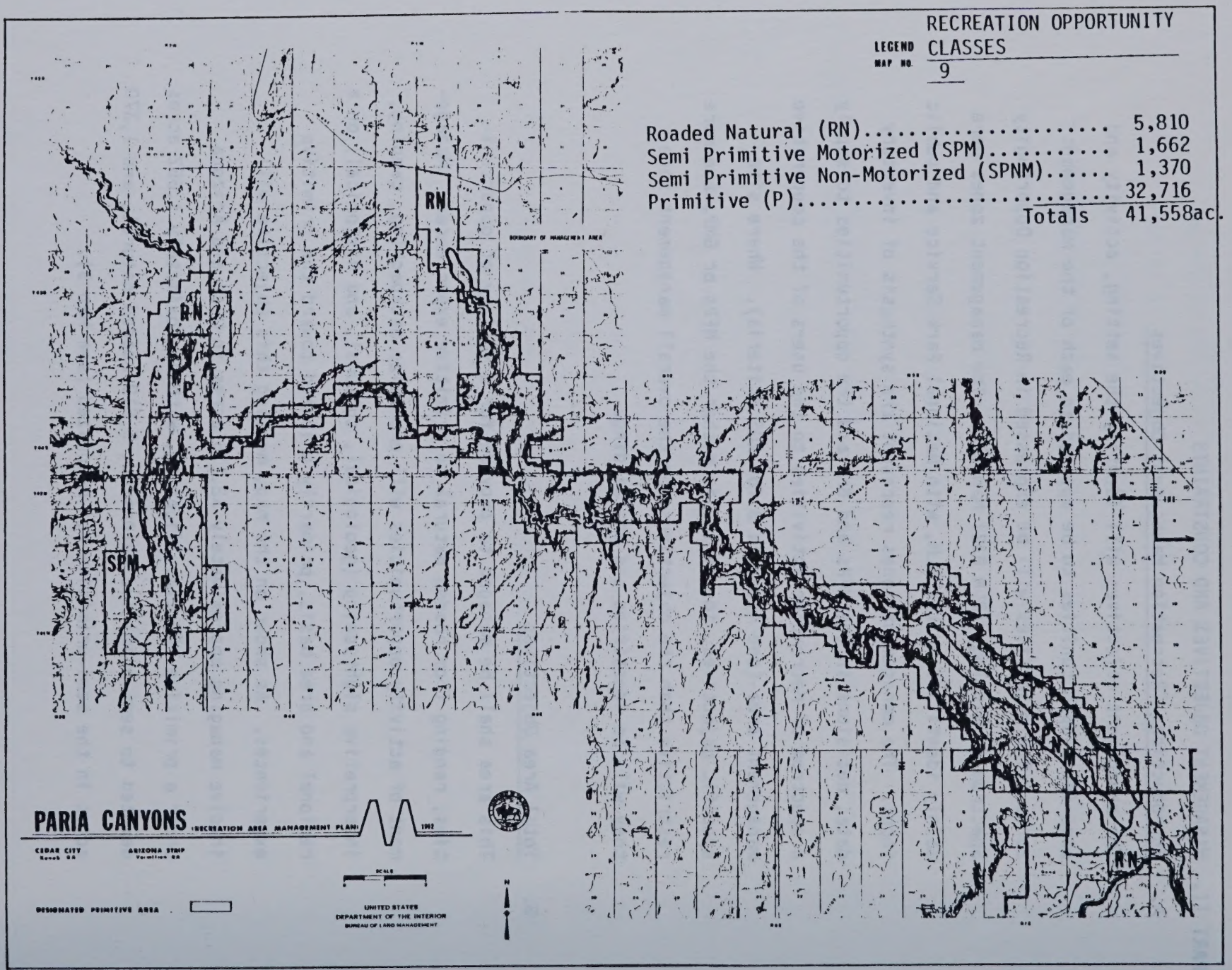
PART II. MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND CONSTRAINTS

A. Introduction: Recreation Management Objectives

The management objectives will identify the setting, activity and experience opportunities to be applied in each of the management zones. The objectives will be expressed in Recreation Opportunity Spectrum terminology (BLM 8321 Manual). The management zones were mainly identified by the BLM, with National Park Service and public input. The management zones represent the synthesis of inventory data, decisions in the MFPs and GMP and the opportunities to supply a spectrum of recreation activities to the users of the cooperative management area (see Appendix B for ROS criteria). Where site specific objectives, identified in either the MFPs or GMP, are more restrictive than the objectives for the overall management zone, they will be identified and are binding.

B. Total Area Objectives

This area shall be managed to provide for a variety of opportunities, ranging from roaded natural to primitive experiences. Management of activity opportunities will emphasize backpacking, camping, interpretive sightseeing (geological, cultural, and historical) on a regional and area basis, primarily oriented toward the primitive experiences. As shown on the map, meeting this objective will involve managing approximately 32,176 acres in Utah and Arizona under a primitive ROS classification, with approximately 1,662 acres devoted to semi-primitive motorized, 5,810 roaded natural, and 1,370 acres in the semi-primitive non-motorized (see Map 9).


RECREATION OPPORTUNITY
LEGEND CLASSES
MAP NO. 9
Roaded Natural (RN)..... 5,810
Semi Primitive Motorized (SPM)..... 1,662
Semi Primitive Non-Motorized (SPNM)..... 1,370
Primitive (P)..... 32,716
Totals 41,558ac.
RN
RN
SPM
P
RN
PARIA CANYONS (RECREATION AREA MANAGEMENT PLAN) 1981
CEDAR CITY
ARIZONA STRIP
DESIGNATED PRIMITIVE AREA
SCALE
UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
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1. Maintaining the Classes Will Require:

   a. Maintaining the natural resources in the Paria Primitive Area designation in essentially a natural condition by limiting surface disturbing activities and maintaining the "closed to ORV use" designation within the designated Primitive Area.

   b. Provide camping, interpretive and secure trailhead facilities for anticipated 20,000 visitors per year. Provide for dispersal of interpretive material for other recreational features in southern Utah and the region. Provide for use supervision, interpretation and visitor safety by establishing an on-site ranger position.

   c. Limit visitor encounters to 6-10 per day in the Primitive Zone by instituting a permit system at the trailheads.

2. Management Actions:

   Meeting these resource condition objectives will require the following major actions:

   a. Maintain the existing "no lease and no surface occupancy" oil and gas category in Utah and attaching stipulations to protect the primitive experience from oil and gas leasing activities in the Arizona portion of the designated Primitive Area. Interim management policy for lands under

under wilderness review (1979) will protect physical setting within P and SPNM zones consistent with ROS objectives.

b. Redesignate the existing Primitive Area as "Outstanding Natural Area" under the 43 CFR 2070 and 43 CFR 8351 provisions, if the area is not designated as wilderness and review the remaining lands in the SRMA and adjacent lands to the SRMA for potential of ONA designation.

C. Zone Specific Objectives

1. Roaded Natural (RN) GMP (Development and R.R.U. Zone)

The area is managed to provide a naturally-appearing environment with moderate evidences of the sights and sounds of man. Motorized use is permitted. Concentration of users is moderate with evidence of other users prevalent. Resource modification and utilization practices are evident, but harmonize with the natural environment. Development of facilities for motorized use is provided for in the construction standards and design of facilities.

Placement of rights-of-way, utility corridors, management facilities, and other surface disturbing activities would be favored in this zone over placement in the P or SPNM zones when applicable. The consumption of natural resources will be allowed except at developed trailheads at Whitehouse, Buckskin Gulch and Wire Pass, Lee's Ferry, and at the Paria Canyon Entrance Station.

Recreational activities occurring in this zone include organized camping (developed recreational facilities), ORV touring, picnicking, fishing, trailer camping, commercial public services, and nature study.

Frequency of managerial contact with visitors is moderate to high.

The area encompasses 5,810 acres of the cooperative management area (see Map 9).

2. Semi-Primitive Motorized (SPM)

The area is to be managed to provide a predominantly natural or naturally appearing environment. Evidence of man, restrictions, and controls are present but subtle. Motorized vehicle use is permitted. Concentration of users is low, but there is often evidence of other users. On-site interpretive facilities, low standard roads and trails, trailheads and signing should stress the natural environment in their design and be the minimum necessary to achieve objectives.

The consumption of natural resources will be allowed. In the review of plans of operations, utility corridors, rights-of-way and other surface disturbing projects, effort will be taken to reduce its impacts on the natural environment. Recreational activities occurring in this zone include car camping, ORV touring, backpacking, hiking, horseback riding, nature study, and viewing scenery.

Frequency of managerial contact with visitors is low to moderate on trails and primitive roads.

The area encompasses 1,662 acres of the cooperative management area (see Map 9).

3. Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized (SPNM) Zone (GMP: Natural)

This area is managed to be largely free from the evidence of man, man-induced restrictions and controls. Motorized vehicle use is prohibited[1]. Limited facilities for the administration of livestock and visitor use will be allowed, but off-site administration is encouraged. Project designs should stress protection of natural values. The area will be managed to maintain a good probability of experiencing minimum contact with others, self-reliance through the application of backcountry skills, and an environment that offers a degree of risk and challenge.

Backcountry use levels and management of renewable resources will be dependent on maintaining ecosystems comparable to naturally occurring ecosystems.

The consumption of renewable resources will be subject to the protection of backcountry recreational values. Grazing will be

[1]Motorized vehicle use is subject to the exclusions identified in 43 CFR 8340, Subpart 8340.0-5(a,1-5) and GMP reference to "minimum tool."

allowed subject to restrictions placed on use of motorized vehicles. Facilities associated with grazing are limited to facilities necessary to maintain existing numbers, adequate distribution, and seasons of use, consistent with the allotment managment plans.

Recreational activities occurring in this zone include backpacking, hiking, picnicking, viewing scenery, camping, swimming, hunting, horseback riding, and nature study.

Frequency of managerial contact with users is low (law enforcement.

This area encompasses 1,370 acres of the cooperative management area (see Map 9).

Primitive Zone (P) - (GMP: Natural Zone)

This area is managed to be essentially free from evidence of man, man-induced restrictions and controls. Motorized vehicle use within the area is not permitted[1]. The area will be managed to maintain an extremely high probability of experiencing isolation from the sights and sounds of others, not more than 6-10 group encounters per day, independence, closenesss to nature, self-reliance through the application of backcountry

[1]Motorized vehicle use is subject to the exclusions identified in 43 CFR 8340, Subpart 8340.0-5(a,1-5) and NPS GMP reference to "Minimum Tool."

skills, and an environment that offers a high degree of challenge and risk.

Backcountry use levels and management of renewable resources will be dependent on maintaining natural ecosystems and primitive experience levels.

The consumption of renewable resources will be subject to the protection of backcountry recreational values and grazing will be allowed subject to the restrictions placed on the use of motorized vehicles. Recreational activities occurring in this zone include: backpacking, hiking, camping, swimming, horseback riding, and nature study.

Frequency of managerial contact with users is very low.

This area encompasses 41,558 acres of the cooperative management area (see Map 9).

D. Management Constraints on Recreation Program

The following resource decisions have placed constraints on the recreation management of the SRMA. These constraints have been derived from the MFP, FLPMA, Allotment Management Plans, policy, previous management plans, and administrative constraints.

1. Wilderness

The SRMA contains one ISA and a portion of a WSA (AZ 1-8A/19) in Arizona. These areas are subject to management constraints placed upon them by the Interim Management Policy and Guidelines for Lands Under Wilderness Review and the regulations as prescribed in 43 CFR 3809.

2. Grazing

The administration of grazing will be guided by the Allotment Management Plans for the Lee's Ferry, Two Mile/Wire Pass, Coyote, Mollies Nipple, Five Mile Mountain, West Clark Bench, Bunting Well, East Clark Bench and Judd Hollow Allotments. The Allotment Management Plans and projects prescribed in them are currently consistent with the objectives set forth in this plan.

3. Oil and Gas

Lands currently not within the no-surface occupancy categories are not subject to protective stipulations except as allowed by the 43 CFR 3802 regulations. Oil and gas leasing and subsequent exploration and development might be in conflict with the

objectives of the Primitive ROS class. The MFP decision would permit this conflict to occur. There will be no effort to change these categories in Utah within the management plan.

4. Minerals

Lands currently not within existing segregations are subject to entry, sale, exploration, and development subject to IMP restraints. This activity might be in conflict with the objectives of the Primitive ROS class.

There will be no effort to change the status of these segregations, within the management plan. A review of existing reclamation withdrawals will be sought. A withdrawal will be sought on the following described lands to protect capital investments: (see Map 10) SLM.

T.42S., R.1W., SW1/4NE1/4NW1/4, sec. 3 (Entrance Station)	(10 Acres)
T.42S., R.1W., S1/2SE1/4SE1/4, sec. 10 (White House Trail Head)	(20 Acres
TOTAL	30 Acres

5.

Budgetary Constraints

Currently the Paria Management Program is plagued by budgetary constraints. Each year the District has to compete for money for the Paria Ranger temporary position. In FY 82, the position was funded in the 4332 Wilderness program. There was not any money for the position in the 4333 Recreation program.

6. Threatened and Endangered Species

Six listed sensitive plants, one Federally listed endangered animal, and five species of animals listed on the Arizona threatened wildlife list are found within the Special Recreation Management Area. Any action adopted will take into consideration the impact it has on these species.

7. Wild and Scenic River Interim Protection

On rivers identified for "inventory" under the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, pursuant to PL 90.542 Sec. 7(b) as amended, each Federal agency is to analyze, using the environmental analysis procedures, the effects of projects which might prohibit eligibility of the river, to be placed in the Wild and Scenic River status.

8. Off-Road Vehicles

Pursuant to E.O. 11644, 27,515.17 acres are designated as "closed" to vehicle use by virtue of the Primitive Area designation. Pursuant to D.O. UT-040-002 (1980), 470 acres of the SRMA were designated as "limited to existing roads and trails" to protect riparian lands.

9. Floodplains and Wetlands

Pursuant to EO 11990 and 11988, no structures are to be constructed in floodplains, and considerations on projects should include "the natural and beneficial values" of the floodplains.

PART III. THE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

A. Introduction

The Management Program is a composite of 25 separate actions which require implementation to resolve and accomplish management objectives. The four major issues previously identified and discussed in Part I.E. are noted below along with the management actions planned to solve them. Alternatives for the actions, if any, are discussed and presented in Appendix C. The management zone in which the action is to be implemented is noted.

B. Action Category: Management Guidelines for Other Resources

1. Action 1.1 (RN)

Fence the east side of the House Rock Valley road to eliminate grazing in the Buckskin and Wire Pass drainages.

Discussion

In the 1972 management plan, a need was identified to eliminate grazing in these two drainages but was not implemented. Currently Wire Pass is fenced but the Buckskin Gulch is not. The visitors, as they hike these canyons, push the cattle down the canyon in front of them. In the constricted canyons, the cattle overgraze the narrow riparian areas. This fence would eliminate this problem, while allowing grazing in the remainder of the allotment (see Issue I).

2. Action 1.2 (P, SPNM)

Support the Lee's Ferry Fence and Wilson Spring Development in the Lee's Ferry Allotment and implementation of the proposed three-year pasture rotation grazing system.

a. Discussion

Grazing 83 cattle along the Paria River and adjacent canyon bottom results in riparian area destruction, trailing, erosion of river banks, campsite depredation, and human disturbance of livestock movements. Action 1.2 will preserve riparian area integrity and lessen livestock-hiker conflicts by reducing livestock grazing of the river pasture to 18 cattle for six and one-half months every third year.

C. Action Category: Land Tenure Adjustment

1. Action 1.3 (P)

Accelerate the review of the existing withdrawals held by Bureau of Reclamation pursuant to the provisions of section 204(L)1 of FLPMA, and support revocation of the following withdrawals:

Marble Canyon Project E.O. (1957)
P.L.O. (3469)
U.O. (24909)

Hogan Dam - Paria Reservoir P.L.O. 4277
Colorado River Storage Project

a. Discussion

The existing Reclamation withdrawals were promulgated to enable the Bureau of Reclamation to construct dams on the Paria River for the purpose of silt retention. The construction of any of these projects would terminate the primitive hiking experience currently available within the SRMA. There are currently no projects under consideration or authorized on the Paria River. Revocation of the existing withdrawals would enable the BLM to have planning input into any new dam proposals or planning.

2. Action 1.4 (RN)

Withdraw the following described lands (30 acres) from mineral entry:

T.42S., R.1W., SW1/4NE1/4NW1/4, sec. 3 (10 Acres)
(Entrance Station)

T.42S., R.1W., S1/4SE1/4SE1/4, sec. 10 (20 Acres
(White House Trail Head)

TOTAL 30 Acres

a. Discussion

These lands represent portions of the Paria Canyon SRMA where major capital investments have been made in trailheads and entrance station.

3. Action 1.5 (P)

Upon receipt of plans of operation required by 43 CFR (3801.1-4 (b)(2,6) within the Primitive Management Zone, attach stipulation designed to reduce the impacts of such operations upon the primitive setting and experience.

a. Discussion

Activities required for exploration, development, and exploitation of locatable minerals are generally not compatible with the maintenance of the Primitive ROS Management objectives. The only way to resolve potential conflicts, within this zone, short of withdrawal, is to review and attach to the plan of operational stipulations to protect the primitive experience and setting values. It is recognized that certain mining activities, including activities with attached stipulations, might conflict with the (P) management objectives (see Issue 1).

4. Action 1.6 (P, SPM)

Acquire through exchange the following State lands and minerals in Arizona and Utah located within the designated Primitive Area and (P) Primitive Management Zone.

Utah: SLM:	
T.43S., R.2W., S1/2SW1/4, sec. 36	(80 acres)
T.43S., R.1W., sec. 32, 36 (Minerals Only)	(1,280 acres)
T.44S., R.1W. sec. 2 (Minerals Only)	(640 acres)
TOTAL UTAH	1,920 acres

Arizona: Gila River Meridian:

T.40N., R.7E., E1/2SE1/4 SW1/4SE1/4 W1/2W1/2 sec. 2	(280 acres)	
T.41N, R.5E., S1/2, sec. 2	(320 acres)	
T.42N., R.3E., sec. 36, all	(approx. 470 acres)	
T.44N., R.6E., sec. 32, all	(476.48 acres)	
TOTAL ARIZONA	1,546.48 acres	

a. Discussion

Eliminate potential conflicts created by different management mandates and philosophies of State lands and minerals and the objectives specified in the Primitive Management objective (see Issue 1).

5. Action 1.7 (P)

Maintain the existing oil and gas leasing categories within Utah. In Arizona, attach stipulations designed to protect primitive setting and experience values within the designated Primitive Area and the Primitive Management Zone to oil and gas leases. This might require limitations on exploration to non-peak use season.

a. Discussion

Reduce potential conflicts created by surface occupancy of oil and gas development activities within the Designated Primitive Area and (P) Management Zone in Utah and Arizona (see Issue 1).

6. Action 1.8 (SPM, RN, P)

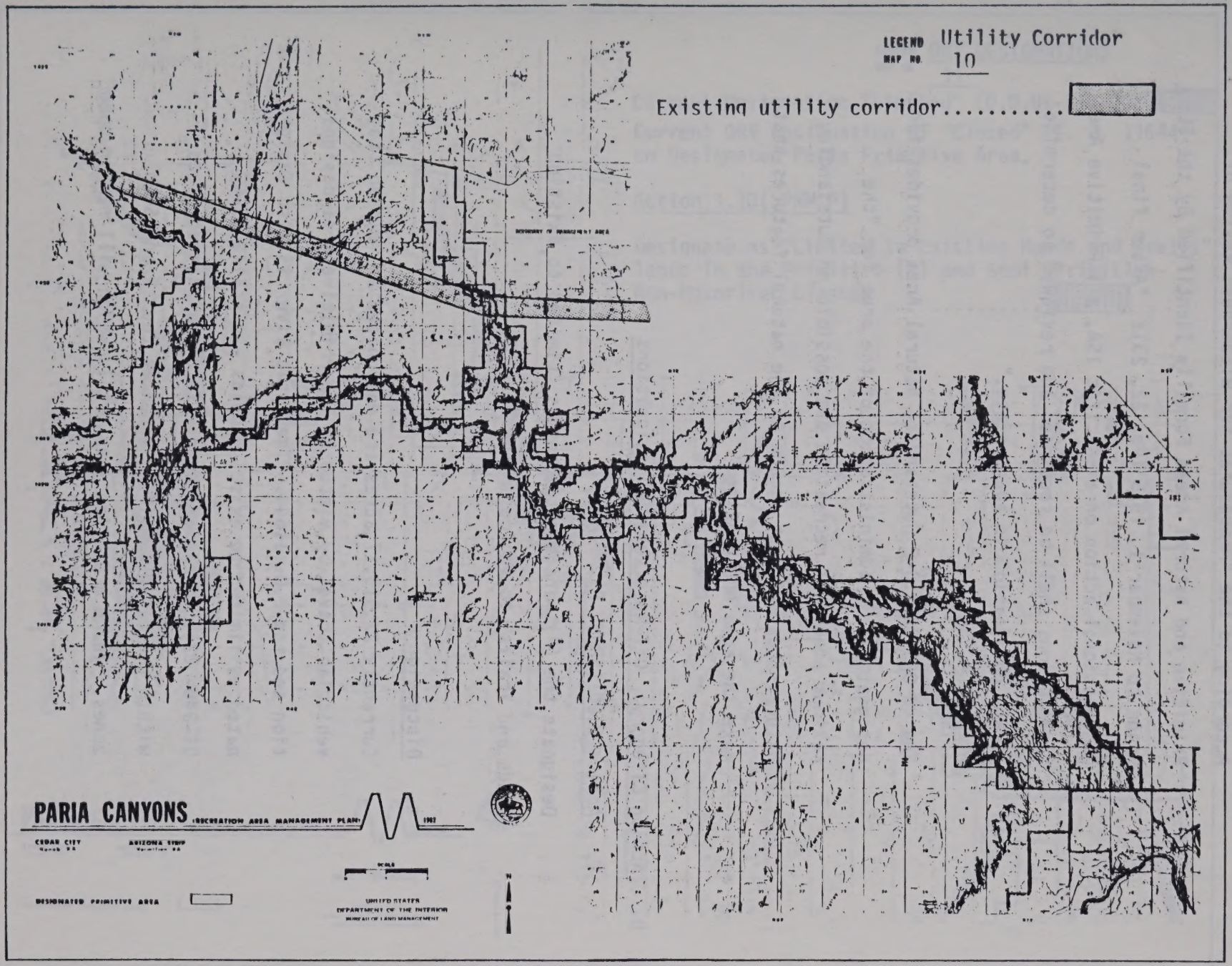
Limit the location of utility corridors, facility development, and any new road proposals to the Semi-primitive Motorized, and Roaded Natural Zones. Any new utility corridor proposals will be located north of the existing 500 KV Navajo McCullough powerline in the P zone. Stipulations will be attached to reduce visual impact of any powerline to the canyon hiker. (New utility corridor would not cross the designated Primitive Area south of T.43S., R.1W., N1/2 S1/2, sec. 23., see Map 10.)

a. Discussion

Surface disturbing activities associated with facility development, utility corridors, and new roads are incompatible with maintaining setting objectives within the (P) and (SPNM) ROS classes. Existing facilities are currently located in the RN and SPM zones, and new proposals should not affect the visitor experiences if stipulations are attached to reduce visual impacts to the canyon hiker (see Issue 1).

7. Action 1.9

Redesignate the Paria Canyons Primitive Area as the "Paria Canyons Outstanding Natural Area" (ONA) if the area is not designated by Congress as wilderness, and review the remaining lands in and adjacent to the SRMA for their suitability to be included in the ONA designation.


LEGEND Utility Corridor
MAP NO. 10
Existing utility corridor.....
PARIA CANYONS RECREATION AREA MANAGEMENT PLAN 1981
CEDAR CITY
ARIZONA STRIP
DESIGNATED PRIMITIVE AREA
UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

a. Discussion

According to the "Procedures for Wilderness Review of Primitive and Natural Areas Formally Identified By the BLM Prior to November 1, 1975 (Pg. 22, 23): "After final Congressional action on a specific ISA, all Primitive Area designations shall be rescinded and reviewed to determine if any designation is appropriate."

The 43 CFR 8352.0-2 Outstanding Natural Area provides for designation and administration of the area for "the maximum amount of recreation use possible on Outstanding Natural Areas without damage to the natural features that make the area outstanding."

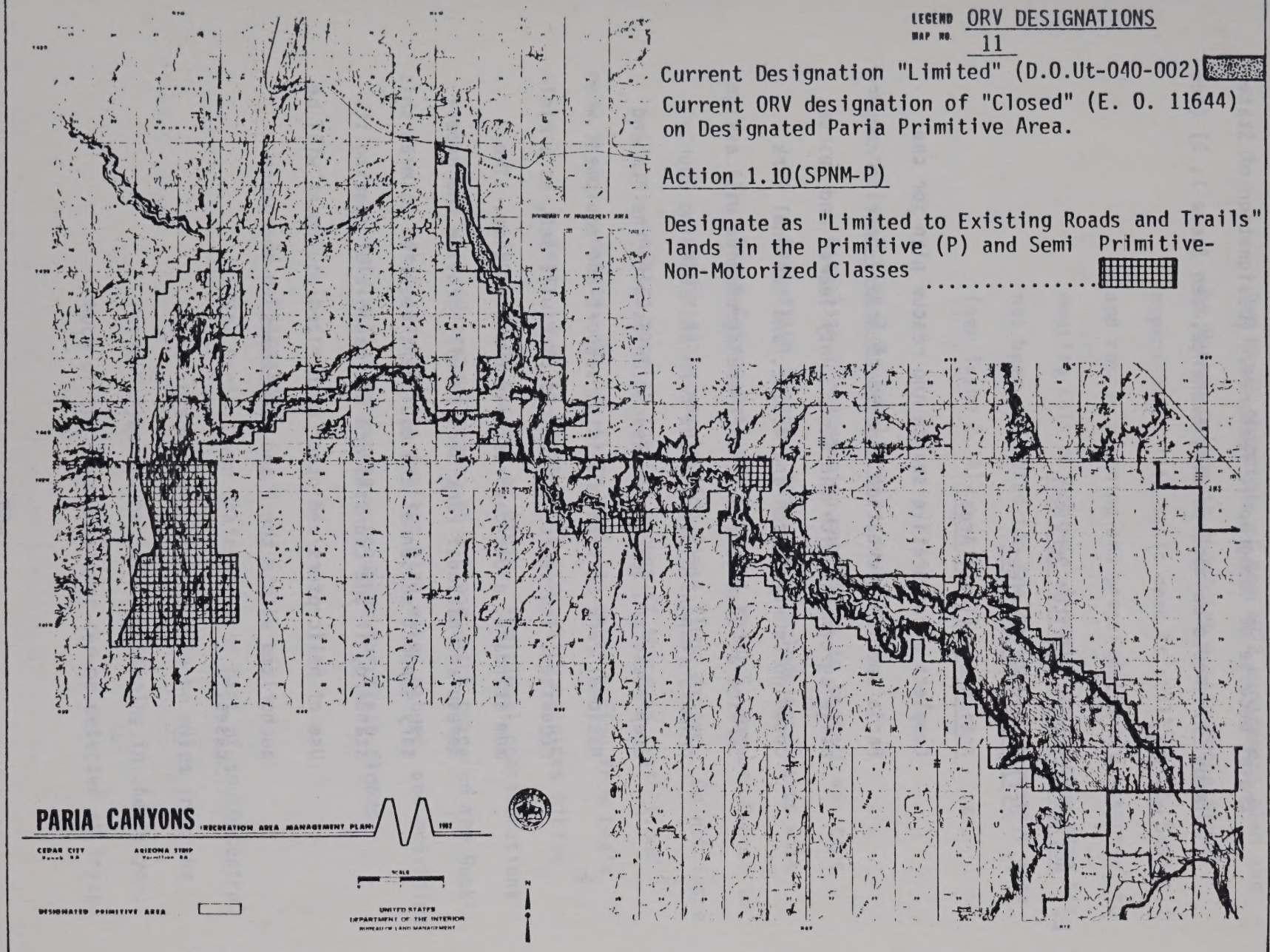
D. Action Category: Off-Road Vehicle Designations

1. Action 1.10 (SPNM, P)

Designate the (P) management zones as "Limited to Existing Roads and Trails" to vehicular travel.

a. Discussion

Currently 27,515.17 acres are designated as "closed" to vehicular travel by virtue of the Primitive Area designation and the E.O. 11644. The Paria River is also designated as limited to existing roads and trails (D.O. UT-040-002). There are currently no maintained roads within the 6,571 remaining acres of the (P and SPNM) zones. There are a few jeep trails which will remain open


LEGEND ORV DESIGNATIONS
MAP NO. 11
Current Designation "Limited" (D.O.Ut-040-002)
Current ORV designation of "Closed" (E. O. 11644) on Designated Paria Primitive Area.
Action 1.10(SPNM-P)
Designate as "Limited to Existing Roads and Trails" lands in the Primitive (P) and Semi Primitive-Non-Motorized Classes
PARIA CANYONS RECREATION AREA MANAGEMENT PLAN
CEDAR CITY
ARIZONA STRIP
DESIGNATED PRIMITIVE AREA
UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

to vehicular travel, mainly for administration of livestock grazing. By and large, these lands are not conducive to ORV travel because of topographic features. (Designation of State lands ORV should be made pending Exchange, see Issue 1, 3) (see Map 11).

E. Action Category: Visitor Services

1. D(1) Emergency Services

a. Action 2.1 (Total Area)

Complete a cooperative search and rescue plan for the Paria Special Recreation Management Area. Develop cooperative agreements with the Kane County Search and Rescue, Coconino County Search and Rescue, and National Park Service at Glen Canyon NRA. These agreements will assign primary responsibility to the Kane and Coconino County Jeep Posse and Search and Rescue Units with the BLM and National Park Service providing support and equipment when requested. The search and rescue plan will set, as a minimum standard, a one-day rescue extraction time. The Bureau and National Park Service will provide the necessary support personnel and equipment required to meet this standard, if the counties are not capable of meeting it. Use of helicopters and other mechanized equipment will be authorized within the P and SPNM zones in emergency cases.

1) Discussion

One basic objective of the 1972 management plan and by Bureau policy is providing a safe recreational experience. This basic need is still valid. Search and rescue planning and preparedness are essential to meeting this objective. A search and rescue plan has not been completed for the designated Primitive Area (see Issue 2, 4).

b. Action 2.2 (Total Area)

Establish flood warning procedures to protect visitors from flash floods. This would include agreements with Bryce Canyon National Park and the U.S. Weather Bureau to supply early warning for flash flood danger. Do not issue hiking permits for the canyon if there is flash flood danger. Do not allow south to north hiking from Lee's Ferry to White House Trail Head which requires hiking through the narrows of Paria. Additional considerations include establishment of a flood watch guage on the Buckskin and Paria to monitor high water danger, and providing information on escape procedures for flash floods.

1) Discussion

The Paria River drains a large part of south-central Utah. Often thunderstorms will be miles from the Paria Canyon and be life threatening in the canyon. Much of the severe weather can be detected at Bryce

Canyon with sufficient lead time to warn hikers. The Bureau has informal agreements with these agencies, but the agreements need to be formalized and strengthened (see Issues 2, 4, Action 2.3).

2. D(2) Information and Interpretive Services

a. Action 2.3 (Total Area)

Prepare a comprehensive interpretation and signing plan for the SRMA. Following plan approval develop interpretive areas, facilities, and material to achieve planned programs. The following themes and programs should be stressed within the plan.

1) Flash flood avoidance procedures and warnings
2) Canyon hiking ethics
3) Low impact hiking procedures (human waste disposal, use of stoves)
4) Historical, archeological, wildlife features
5) Points of interest
6) Regional recreational opportunities
7) Public lands awareness
8) Impacts of vandalism on archeological sites

Of first priority would be an update of the existing brochure. The entrance station will supply interpretive material to the non-hiking visitor as well as the canyon visitor.

1) Discussion

Interpretation is the link between visitors and the natural, cultural, and scenic values they will encounter on a trip to Paria Canyon. Considering the number of people that will annually visit the area for one reason or another, and the fact that it is a designated Primitive Area, interpretation will be an important and effective means by which BLM can convey information. Interpretation efforts will go a long way toward changing attitudes and providing insights and opportunities to enrich visitors' experiences. To avoid a fragmented approach to implementing this valuable management tool, a comprehensive plan covering all aspects of interpreting the Primitive Area must be prepared (see Issues 2, 3, 4).

3. D(3) Visitor and Resource Protection

a. Action 3.1 (P)

Do not issue commercial recreation use permits (RUPs) to groups containing more than 15 individuals (including operators and support). Emphasis will be placed on limiting non-commercial group size to less than 15 individuals, by the visitor services specialist and mailed responses to inquiries. When groups arrive containing more than 15 individuals the visitor service specialist will request the group be divided. Continue to monitor carrying capacity studies started in 1981 to ensure continued health of the campsite ecosystems.

1) Discussion

The canyon provides only a limited number of camping areas for the first night. These sites offer water and are very desirable (8 Mile and 11 Mile Spring), but their physical, suitable-for-camping size is small. When large groups use these areas it does two things: (1) displaces other groups from using the site due to lack of room, and (2) heavily impacts the site due to overcrowding, causing site deterioration. By limiting the groups to less than 15, it allows at least the opportunity for other groups to use the site. The problem is not as critical in the remainder of the canyon (see Issue 3; Action 2.3). Monitoring visitor impacts will keep managers abreast of changing site conditions and supply supporting data if mandatory use limitations are warranted.

b. Action 3.2

Implement a visitor awareness program of minimum impact camping. This program will utilize the visitor service specialist and interpretive signing and brochure material, and will stress minimum impact camping techniques. The use of camp stoves, proper method of removing fire rings, pack it in-pack it out techniques, preferred human waste disposal procedures, and minimum impact hiking techniques will be stressed in the program.

1) Discussion

Campsite monitoring, completed during annual patrol trip, has indicated that campsite deterioration is occurring most notably at 8 and 11 Mile Spring. A proliferation of fire rings, charcoal, and trash is occurring. The fulfillment of a primitive experience is more difficult when the visitor is constantly reminded by signs of previous heavy visitor use. The natural plant communities are slowly being replaced by annual grasses and thistles, common invaders of heavily used campsites (see Issue 3, Action 2.3).

c. Action 3.3 (P, SPNM)

Implement a canyon patrol program stressing campsite cleanup, site monitoring, visitor contact, vandalism surveillance of archeological sites, monitoring effectiveness of the carrying capacity limitations, and monitoring changing canyon hiking conditions.

1) Discussion

The only proven method of monitoring the effectiveness of the management program is by canyon patrols. These patrols should be cooperative patrols between the Cedar City, Arizona Strip, and Park Service, and should be performed at least three times per year. An intimate familiarity with the resource provides firm foundation for effective management (see Issues 3, 4, Action 4.1).

d. Action 3.4 (P, SPNM)

Support State and BLM programs in wildlife habitat maintenance and enhancement including desert bighorn sheep reintroductions and replenishing depredated cottonwood stands.

1) Discussion

Active manipulation of ecologic components is necessary to preserve, or restore, the natural system that makes the Paria Canyon unique and significant. Supporting sound prescriptive wildlife management programs will benefit all Primitive Area management objectives. Desert bighorn sheep reintroductions and replenishing depredated cottonwood stands are examples of two programs that will restore portions of the Paria Canyon ecologic system.

e. Action 3.5 (P, SPNM)

Continue to monitor and analyze the visitor transect studies. Analyze the data and make recommendations on carrying capacities on a five-year continuing basis.

1) Discussion

The visitor transects established in 1980 provide the only empirical data on the impacts of canyon visitors on the ecosystems. They provide data required to make management decisions on carrying capacity adjustments if required.

f. Action 3.6 (P, SPNM)

Limit horseback use in the P, SPNM zones to individuals holding a valid Arizona hunting license for deer and/or a permit for bighorn sheep. Use of horses for administration of livestock will be allowed.

1) Discussion

By management plan amendment of 1976, use of horses by commercial groups was prohibited. Use of horses by hunting groups is a prerequisite for reintroducing bighorn sheep. The use of horses for hunting is believed to be limited to the lower canyon (below Bush Head). Horseback use will not affect the campsites in the inner canyon which cannot withstand impacts of horse use.

F. Action Category: Special Area Permits

a. Action 4.1 (P, SPNM)

Implement a recreation visitor use fee system for Paria Canyon. Collect one dollar per visitor day, not to exceed five dollars per person to hike the Paria Canyon proper and the Primitive Zone. The fee system will incorporate a Self Service/Honor System Approach.

1) Discussion

Authority for charging Special Area Use fees is found in 43 CFR 8372.1-2 and in Land and Water Conservation Fund Act. The purpose of the fee is to reimburse the

Treasury for providing and maintaining visitor use services and facilities at Paria. Capital investment at Paria is $75,000[1], with annual operating expenses at $26,300. The one dollar per visitor day should generate $10,000 per year in use fees. The cost of implementation of the system is estimated at $2,000 (see Issue 4, Action 4.3).

G. Action Category: Site Development

a. Action 4.2 (RN)

Plan, design, and construct safe recreation facilities that are consistent with the ROS classes.

1) Visitor Facilities Will Consider

a) Permanent Visitor Service Specialist Residence/ Entrance Station facility.

b) Upgraded trailhead facilities at Wire Pass and Buckskin and White House.

c) Trail relocation near Lee's Ferry.

d) Pave access road to Entrance Station and Parking Area.

e) Pave stream crossing on White House trailhead access road.

f) Trail relocation in Wrather Canyon.

[1]1975 dollars; current replacement cost $120,000.

2) Discussion

With visitor use continuing to increase and with the Bureau's commitment to provide for a safe spectrum of recreation opportunities at Paria, these facilities are required to meet the management objectives. The major expense will be for providing on-site visitor use monitoring, requiring a visitor service specialist and providing safe trailhead facilities. The current facilities, originated in 1975, have consisted of trailers, and are temporary solutions for a permanent commitment to management (see Issues 2, 3, 4, Actions 1.8, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 3.2, 3.3, 4.1, 4.2.)

H. Action Category: Administration

1. G(1) Staffing

a. Action 4.3

Establish a GS-9 Paria Canyon Uniformed Visitor Services Specialist (full performance) position for 9 WMs per year with residence at Paria Canyon from March 1 through November 30, with duty hours from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.

1) Discussion

The 9-month resident visitor service specialist position (see 8360.21B) would continue and expand a tradition and commitment of providing on-site visitor

assistance. On-site monitoring, use supervision, flash flood monitoring, area administration, maintenance, and fee collection form the real backbone of the management program. The success of many of the other actions presented in this part are dependent upon establishing this position on a year-to-year basis. The safety of visitors and the protection of natural resources cannot be administered from Kanab or St. George.

This position should be combined with other Area Office surface protection responsibilities when appropriate, with interdistrict use supervision responsibilities.

The importance of a resident site supervisor is underscored by BLM's high public exposure to visitors off Utah Highway 89. The visitor service specialist would represent the agency in providing information on public lands, not only for Paria Canyon, but on other popular backcountry areas such as Paria-Hackberry, Fifty Mile Mountain, Paria and Kaiparowits Plateaus.

Traditionally, this position has been a temporary seasonal position. With the expanded responsibilities and additional commitment to resource manage-

ment, the position needs to be funded on a permanent basis. The additional investment required in training and increased use supervision cannot be entrusted to an untrained seasonal position for the program to be successful. The residence period at Paria coincides with the major use season (see Issues 1, 2, 3, 4).

2. G(2) Maintenance

a. Action 4.4 (Total Area)

Prepare and implement maintenance plan for the Paria Canyon SRMA. The plan should address maintenance responsibilities of the visitor management specialist regarding maintenance of facilities, frequency of maintenance, and specific tasks to be performed.

1) Discussion

The commitment to provide a quality recreation experience is underscored by proper maintenance. The maintenance of the capital expenditures ensures their effectiveness for meeting planned objectives and increases facility longevity (see Action 4.1, Issue 4).

3. G(3) Special Equipment

a. Action 4.5 (RN)

Upgrade the existing communications capability by installing a telephone.

1) Discussion

The existing communications with the Paria Entrance is by portable radio. This makes communication with various agencies difficult. By installing either a land line or microwave system you can increase the reliability and effectiveness of communications. The transfer of duties in responding to public inquiry could also be transferred to the visitor service specialist at Paria. This would relieve a large burden from Area Office staff currently doing this work. Flood forecasting information could be obtained firsthand from the U.S. Weather Service during critical danger periods (currently this information is passed on secondhand from Area Office personnel; see Issue 2).

4. G(4) Cooperative Agreements and Contracts

a. Action 4.6 (Total Area)

Establish cooperative search and rescue agreements with Kane County, Coconino County, and National Park Service. These cooperative agreements will outline responsibilities and accountability and liabilities required in a successful plan.

1) Discussion

BLM cannot effectively and efficiently provide for visitor safety as mandated by FLPMA and Bureau policy

without the support and cooperation with other government agencies. Other agencies, including the counties and NPS, have responsibilities in carrying out their function which needs to be identified and understood before the need arises.

PART IV

COST ESTIMATES (FY 82 DOLLARS) AND IMPLEMENTATION PHASING
(FY 82 wm costs $2,400/wm)

Action Cost to 4333 program Cost to 2220 program	FY '84	FY '85	FY '86	FY '87	FY '88	FY '89	FY '90	Total Estimated Costs
1.1 Fence House Rock Valley Road (1/2 mile)		$1,000						$1,000
1.2 Fence Lee's Ferry to Boulder Slide (11 miles)			$3,000					$3,000
1.3 Review withdrawal status	no cost	(to 4333)						--
1.4 Withdraw lands (administer sites)				3 wms $7,200				$7,200
1.5 Review mining plans	no cost	(to 4333)						--
1.6 Acquire State lands		3 wms (lands case) $7,200						$7,200
1.7 Maintain oil and gas categories	no cost	(to 4333)						--
1.8 Limit utility corridors	no cost	(to 4333)						--
1.9 ONA designation	no cost	(to 4333)						--
1.10 ORV designation	no cost	(to 4333)						--
2.2 Flood warning procedures	$100							$100
2.3 Information and interpretation								
1. Produce plan			$4,800 2 wms					$4,800
2. Signing	no cost	(to 4333)						
3. Brochure	1 wm $2,400	$4,000 (printing)						$6,400
3.1 Carrying capacity study	$250	$250	$250	$250	$250	$250	$250	$1,750
3.2 Visitor awareness program	(see Action 2.3) for costs							--

Action	FY '84	FY '85	FY '86	FY '87	FY '88	FY '89	FY '90	Total Estimated Costs
3.3 Canyon patrol program	(see Action 4.3)							--
4.1 Recreation visitor use fee system								
1. One time costs	$1,400							$1,400
2. Administrative costs	.5 wm	.5 wm	.5 wm	.5 wm	.5 wm	.5 wm	.5 wm	$8,400
	$1,200	$1,200	$1,200	$1,200	$1,200	$1,200	$1,200	
4.2 Facility development								
1. Permanent residence				S + D 2 wm				
				$4,800				$4,800
2. Entrance station (2120 WJC)					$125,000 construction			$125,000
3. Upgrade trail and facilities			$3,500					$3,500
4. Pave access road to entrance station and parking area							$25,000	$25,000
5. Fix stream crossings	$25,000							$25,000
4.3 Visitor service specialist 9 wm per year	9 wm	9 wm	9 wm	9 wm	9 wm	9 wm	9 wm	
	$21,600	$21,600	$21,600	$21,600	$21,600	$21,600	$21,600	$151,200
4.4 Maintenance								
1. Plan (4333 WJC)	.5 wm							$1,200
	$1,200							
2. Implementation (4333 and 2220 WJC)	$1,300	$1,300	$2,500	$2,500	$2,500	$3,000	$4,500	$17,600
3. Roads and trails (2230 WJC)	$1,350	$1,350	$1,400	$1,400	$1,400	$1,400	$1,400	$9,700
4.5 Communications	$9,000							$9,000
1. Telephone								
FY Totals	$63,800	$34,300	$41,850	$35,350	$93,050	$89,950	$53,950	
							GRAND TOTAL / 7 years	$412,250

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UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

ARIZONA - UTAH

ESTABLISHMENT OF PARIA CANYON PRIMITIVE AREA,
VERMILLION CLIFFS NATURAL AREA AND
ARAVAIPA CANYON PRIMITIVE AREA.

1. By virtue of the authority vested in the Secretary of the Interior under the Classification and Multiple Use Act of September 19, 1964 (74 Stat. 986, 43 U.S.C. 1411), and R.S. 2478 (43 U.S.C. 1201), and pursuant to the provisions of 43 CFR, Subpart 1727, I hereby designate the public lands in the following described area as indicated below:

Paria Canyon Primitive Area

Gila and Salt River Meridian, Arizona

Coconino County

T. 41 N., R. 5 E.,
sec. 1, $N\frac{1}{2}$ (unsurveyed);
sec. 2, $N\frac{1}{2}$ (unsurveyed);
sec. 3, $N\frac{1}{2}$, $N\frac{1}{2}S\frac{1}{2}$, and $N\frac{1}{2}S\frac{1}{2}SW\frac{1}{4}$ ($N\frac{1}{2}$ unsurveyed);
sec. 4, $NE\frac{1}{4}$ and $NE\frac{1}{4}SE\frac{1}{4}$ (unsurveyed).

T. 42 N., R. 5 E.,
sec. 33, $S\frac{1}{2}NE\frac{1}{4}$, $SE\frac{1}{4}NW\frac{1}{4}$, $E\frac{1}{2}E\frac{1}{2}SW\frac{1}{4}$, and $SE\frac{1}{4}$;
secs. 34, 35 and 36.

T. 41 N., R. 6 E. (unsurveyed),
sec. 5, $W\frac{1}{2}$, $W\frac{1}{2}E\frac{1}{2}$, and $SE\frac{1}{4}SE\frac{1}{4}$;
sec. 6, $E\frac{1}{2}NE\frac{1}{4}$, $W\frac{1}{2}NW\frac{1}{4}$, and $SE\frac{1}{4}$;
sec. 7, $E\frac{1}{2}E\frac{1}{2}$;
sec. 8;

Land Office, Salt Lake City, Utah

sec. 9, SW¼NE¼, NW¼, and S½;
sec. 10, S½ and S½SE¼;
secs. 13, 14 and 15;
sec. 16, N½, NE¼SW¼, and SE¼;
sec. 17, NE¼NE¼;
sec. 18, NE¼NE¼;
sec. 22, N½N½;
sec. 23, N½, NE¼SW¼, and SE¼;
sec. 24, N½, W½SW¼, and SE¼.

T. 42 N., R. 6 E.,
sec. 31.

T. 40 N., R. 7 E.,
sec. 1, lots 3 and 4, S½NW¼, SW¼, SW¼NE¼, and W½SE¼;
sec. 3;
sec. 4, lots 1 to 4, incl., S½N½, SE¼, and E½SW¼;
sec. 5, lots 1, 2, and 3, S½NE¼, and SE¼NW¼.

T. 41 N., R. 7 E.,
sec. 7, SE¼;
sec. 8, SW¼SW¼;
sec. 17, NW¼SE¼, S½SE¼, and W½;
sec. 18, lots 2, 3, and 4, E½W½, and E½;
secs. 19 and 20;
sec. 21, W½SE¼, SW¼, and SW¼NW¼;
sec. 26, SW¼SW¼;
sec. 27, S½, S½NW¼, NW¼NW¼, and SW¼NE¼;
secs. 28 and 29;
sec. 30, E½, E½NW¼, and NE¼SW¼;
sec. 31, NE¼NE¼;
sec. 32, N½, SE¼, and NE¼SW¼;
secs. 33 and 34;
sec. 35, SE¼SE¼, W½SE¼, and W½.

Salt Lake Meridian, Utah

Kane County

T. 44 S., R. 1 E.,
sec. 6, lots 1, 2, E½NW¼;
sec. 7, lots 3 and 4.

T. 43 S., R. 1 W.,
sec. 23, NW¼NE¼, S½NE¼, E½NW¼, NW¼NW¼, SE¼;
sec. 25, W½;
sec. 26, E½;
sec. 31, lot 4, NE¼SE¼, SE¼SW¼, S½SE¼;
sec. 32, S½, N½SW¼;
sec. 33, SW¼NE¼, S½NW¼, N½SW¼, SE¼;
secs. 35 and 36.

T. 43 S., R. 2 W.,
sec. 27;
sec. 33, $SE\frac{1}{4}SE\frac{1}{4}$;
sec. 34;
sec. 36, $S\frac{1}{2}SE\frac{1}{4}$.

T. 44 S., R. 1 W.,
sec. 1, $N\frac{1}{2}$, $N\frac{1}{2}S\frac{1}{2}$, $S\frac{1}{2}SW\frac{1}{4}$, $SW\frac{1}{4}SE\frac{1}{4}$;
sec. 2;
sec. 3, $S\frac{1}{2}N\frac{1}{2}$, $N\frac{1}{2}S\frac{1}{2}$;
sec. 4, $NE\frac{1}{4}$;
sec. 6, lot 1, $NW\frac{1}{4}NE\frac{1}{4}$, $NE\frac{1}{4}NW\frac{1}{4}$;
sec. 11, lots 3 and 4, $NE\frac{1}{4}NE\frac{1}{4}$;
sec. 12.

T. 44 S., R. 2 W.,
sec. 1, $N\frac{1}{2}NE\frac{1}{4}$, $NW\frac{1}{4}$, $NW\frac{1}{4}SW\frac{1}{4}$;
sec. 2, $N\frac{1}{2}S\frac{1}{2}$, $S\frac{1}{2}SW\frac{1}{4}$, $SW\frac{1}{4}SE\frac{1}{4}$;
sec. 3;
sec. 4, $E\frac{1}{2}$;
sec. 9, lots 3 and 4, $N\frac{1}{2}NE\frac{1}{4}$;
sec. 10, lots 1 and 2, $N\frac{1}{2}NW\frac{1}{4}$.

The areas described aggregate approximately 27,515.17 acres.

Vermillion Cliffs Natural Area

Gila and Salt River Meridian, Arizona

Coconino County

T. 38 N., R. 3 E.,
sec. 1, $N\frac{1}{2}$ north of U.S. Highway 89A.

T. 39 N., R. 3 E.,
sec. 13, $SW\frac{1}{4}$;
sec. 14, $SE\frac{1}{4}$;
sec. 23, $E\frac{1}{2}$;
sec. 24, $S\frac{1}{2}NE\frac{1}{4}$, $W\frac{1}{2}$, and $SE\frac{1}{4}$;
sec. 25;
sec. 26, $E\frac{1}{2}$;
sec. 35, $NE\frac{1}{4}$;
sec. 36, $NW\frac{1}{4}$ and $S\frac{1}{2}$.

T. 38 N., R. 4 E.,
secs. 1, 3 and 4;
secs. 5 and 6, north of U.S. Highway 89A;
sec. 8, $N\frac{1}{2}NE\frac{1}{4}$ north of U.S. Highway 89A;

Aravaipa Canyon Primitive Area

Gila and Salt River Meridian, Arizona

Pinal County

T. 6 S., R. 17 E.,
sec. 13, lots 1 to 8, incl.

T. 6 S., R. 18 E.,
sec. 7, $SE\frac{1}{4}SE\frac{1}{4}$;
sec. 13, $SW\frac{1}{4}$ and $S\frac{1}{2}SE\frac{1}{4}$;
sec. 14, $SW\frac{1}{4}NE\frac{1}{4}$, $NW\frac{1}{4}NW\frac{1}{4}$, $S\frac{1}{2}NW\frac{1}{4}$, $SW\frac{1}{4}$, and $S\frac{1}{2}SE\frac{1}{4}$;
sec. 15, $NE\frac{1}{4}$ and $N\frac{1}{2}S\frac{1}{2}$;
sec. 16, $N\frac{1}{2}$, $NW\frac{1}{4}SW\frac{1}{4}$, and $NE\frac{1}{4}SE\frac{1}{4}$;
sec. 17, $N\frac{1}{2}$, $NW\frac{1}{4}SW\frac{1}{4}$, and $NE\frac{1}{4}SE\frac{1}{4}$;
sec. 18;
sec. 23, $N\frac{1}{2}NE\frac{1}{4}$, $SE\frac{1}{4}NE\frac{1}{4}$, and $NE\frac{1}{4}NW\frac{1}{4}$;
sec. 24, $N\frac{1}{2}$, $SW\frac{1}{4}$, and $N\frac{1}{2}SE\frac{1}{4}$.

Graham County

T. 6 S., R. 19 E.,
sec. 19, lots 1, 2, and 3, and $SE\frac{1}{4}$;
sec. 30, lot 1, $SE\frac{1}{4}NE\frac{1}{4}$ and $E\frac{1}{2}SE\frac{1}{4}$.

The lands described aggregate approximately 3,957.29 acres.

2. The Paria Canyon Primitive Area is a Class V primitive area under the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation system of classification.

3. The Vermillion Cliffs Natural Area is a Class III natural environment area under the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation system of classification.

4. The Aravaipa Canyon Primitive Area is a Class V primitive area under the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation system of classification.

5. Subject to valid existing rights , these areas will be managed in a manner that will protect the outstanding scenic, recreational, and archaeological values, and/or wilderness characteristics of the area.

6. The Bureau of Land Management in cooperation with interested individuals and groups will develop and keep current management plans for each area. The management plan will coordinate the recreation, grazing and other public uses in a manner that will protect the public values.

(sgd) Stewart L. Udall

JAN 1 0 1964

Secretary of the Interior

Appendix B

Recreation Opportunity Spectrum Class Descriptions

Opportunity Class	Experience Opportunity	Setting Opportunity	Activity Opportunity*
Primitive	Opportunity for isolation from the sights and sounds of man, to feel a part of the natural environment, to have a high degree of challenge and risk, and to use outdoor skills.	Area is characterized by essentially unmodified natural environment of fairly large size. Concentration of users is very low and evidence of other users is minimal. The area is managed to be essentially free from evidence of man-induced restrictions and controls. Only facilities essential for resource protection are used. No facilities for comfort or convenience of the user are provided. Spacing of groups is informal and dispersed to minimize contacts between groups. Motorized use within the area is not permitted.	Camping Hiking Climbing Enjoying Scenery or Natural Features Nature Study Photography Horseback Riding Spelunking Hunting (big game, small game, upland birds, waterfowl) Ski Touring and Snowshoeing Swimming Diving (Skin and Scuba) Fishing Canoeing Sailing River Running (non-motorized craft)
Semi-Primitive Nonmotorized	Some opportunity for isolation from the sights and sounds of man, but not as important as for primitive opportunities. Opportunity to have a high degree of interaction with the natural environment, to have moderate challenge and risk, and to use outdoor skills.	Area is characterized by a predominantly unmodified natural environment of moderate to large size. Concentration of users is low, but there is often evidence of other area users. On-site controls and restrictions may be present, but are subtle. Facilities are provided for the protection of resource values and the safety of users only. Spacing of groups may be formalized to disperse use and limit contacts between groups. Motorized use is not permitted.	

* NOTE: This listing of activity opportunities is provided for illustrative purposes. It is not an all-inclusive list of activity opportunities on the public lands.

Source: BLM Manual Section 8320.

Recreation Opportunity Spectrum Class Descriptions

Opportunity Class	Experience Opportunity	Setting Opportunity	Activity Opportunity*
Semi-Primitive Motorized	Some opportunity for isolation from the sights and sounds of man, but not as important as for primitive opportunities. Opportunity to have high degree of interaction with the natural environment, to have moderate challenge and risk, and to use outdoor skills. Explicit opportunity to use motorized equipment while in the area.	Area is characterized by a predominantly unmodified natural environment of moderate to large size. Concentration of users is low, but there is often evidence of other area users. On-site controls and restrictions may be present, but are subtle. Facilities are provided for the protection of resource values and safety of users only. Spacing of groups may be formalized to disperse use and limit contacts between groups. Motorized use is permitted.	Same as the above, plus the following: ORV Use (4-WD, Dune Buggy, Dirt Bike, Snowmobile) Power Boating
Roaded Natural	About equal opportunities for affiliation with other user groups and for isolation from sights and sounds of man. Opportunity to have a high degree of interaction with the natural environment. Challenge and risk opportunities are not very important except in specific challenging activities. Practice of outdoor skills may be important. Opportunities for both motorized and nonmotorized recreation are present.	Area is characterized by a generally natural environment with moderate evidence of the sights and sounds of man. Resource modification and utilization practices are evident, but harmonize with the natural environment. Concentration of users is low to moderate with facilities sometimes provided for group activity. On-site controls and restrictions offer a sense of security. Rustic facilities are provided for user convenience as well as for safety and resource protection. Conventional motorized use is provided for in construction standards and design of facilities.	All activities listed previously, plus the following: Picnicking Rock Collecting Wood Gathering Auto Touring Downhill Skiing Snowplay Ice Skating Water Skiing & Other Water Sports Hang Gliding Interpretive Use Rustic Resorts & Organized Camps

* NOTE: This listing of activity opportunities is provided for illustrative purposes. It is not an all-inclusive list of activity opportunities

APPENDIX C

MANAGEMENT PROGRAM ALTERNATIVES

The management program presented in Part III resulted from an assessment of various action-oriented management alternatives which could possibly be implemented to resolve identified issues and conflicts. Alternatives considered but not included as part of the management program are listed below by issue and action. For some actions, there are no workable alternatives which could be implemented and meet the test of issue resolution within the framework of the stated management objective.

A. Management Guidelines for Other Programs

1. Action 1.1

a. Alternative A. Maintain status quo; do not implement 1972 decision.

2. Action 1.2

a. Alternative A. Cancel grazing privileges in the Lee's Ferry Allotment.

b. Alternative B. Maintain status quo.

3. Action 1.3

a. Alternative A. Maintain status quo.

4. Action 1.4

a. Alternative A. Do not withdraw lands containing capital investments from mineral entry.

5. Action 1.5

a. Alternative A. Do not require stipulations to protect visitor experience and setting opportunities within the Primitive Zone, and maintain status quo.

6. Action 1.6

a. Alternative A. Enter into a cooperative agreement with the State of Utah on the management of the subject lands to meet planned objectives.

b. Alternative B. Do not seek consistent management strategies on State lands consistent with RAMP objectives, and maintain status quo.

7. Action 1.7

a. Alternative A. Place the lands currently in Category 3 (no surface occupancy) into category 1 (open with standard stipulations) for oil and gas leasing, and do not seek segregation of lands in Arizona.

8. Action 1.8

a. Alternative A. Do not limit the placement of utility corridors, rights-of-way, and road proposals to SPM and RN ROS classes, and maintain status quo.

9. Action 1.9

a. Alternative A. Designate the Primitive Area as an area of critical environmental concern upon rescinding of the Primitive Area status if Congress does not designate the area as Wilderness.

b. Alternative B. Do not afford the protection of 43 CFR 8352.0-6 Policy and 8352.4 Use of Primitive Areas, to the lands currently designated as the Paria Canyon Primitive Area and adjacent lands.

10. Action 1.10

a. Alternative A. Maintain existing ORV designation of "Closed to ORV" use on 27,515 acres. Do not seek additional "Limited" designation.

11. Action 2.1

a. Alternative A. Maintain status quo and do not prepare or pre-plan for emergency situation. Rely on county entities for total search and rescue responsibilities.

b. Alternative B. Enter into a cooperative agreement with county entities with BLM and Park Service, assuming full responsibility to plan, equip, and train personnel for the search and rescue function.

12. Action 2.2

(No viable alternatives determined.)

13. Action 2.3

Maintain status quo.

14. Action 3.1

a. Alternative A. Maintain status quo.

b. Alternative B. Implement a reservation system and make it mandatory for all groups to limit number to less than 20.

c. Alternative C. Assign campsites to users for the first two nights to eliminate overcrowding at 8 and 11 Mile Springs.

15. Action 3.2

(No viable alternatives determined.)

16. Action 3.3

(No viable alternatives determined.)

17. Action 3.4

a. Alternative A. Do not support active wildlife habitat manipulation.

18. Action 3.5

a. Alternative A. Do not limit horse use in the Paria Canyon but require feed to be supplied by user if overnight use is required.

19. Action 4.1

The alternatives considered were different procedures for implementing the fee system[1] including:

[1]It is BLM policy to implement fee system.

a. Alternative A. Prepayment of permit to District/Area office on a reservation system prior to hiking canyon.

b. Alternative B. Prepayment of fees at entrance station requiring full-time manning of entrance station.

20. Action 4.2

a. Alternative A. Maintain status quo and administer visitor use with existing facilities.

21. Action 4.3

a. Alternative A. Maintain status quo and retain a temporary position.

b. Alternative B. Implement a volunteer program for visitor use supervision.

c. Alternative C. Create a non-resident visitor service specialist and administer the site from Area offices.

d. Alternative D. Provide only occasional on-site monitoring, use supervision, and area administration by BLM Resource Area staff.

22. Action 4.4

(No viable alternatives determined.)

23. Action 4.5

a. Alternative A. Maintain status quo including obtaining radio communication with Bryce Canyon National Park for flood danger reports.

24. Action 4.6

(No viable alternatives determined.)

APPENDIX D

SUMMARY STATUS OF MANAGEMENT DIRECTION AND

IMPLEMENTATION OF DECISIONS FROM 1972 PARIA MANAGEMENT PLAN

1. Existing Management Direction

Status			
Completed	Not Completed	No Longer Valid	
			a. Archeology
	X		(1) Continue the archaeological inventory of the entire canyon.
	X		(2) Protect known archaeological values through public education, interpretation, visitor contact, and/or withholding site identification and location information. While this is being done on a limited basis through visitor contacts, no systematic program has been implemented to achieve this objective.
			b. Historical
	X		(1) Interpret the story of John D. Lee in coordination with the NPS at Lee's Ferry.
		X	(2) Research and interpret the story concerning Judd Hollow pump. Limited material has been collected on the history of the Judd Hollow pump.
			c. Lands
	X		(1) Investigate State lands inholdings and Bureau of Reclamation withdrawals to determine best procedures to obtain complete jurisdiction by the Bureau of Land Management. The withdrawal review program will accomplish the examination of reclamation withdrawals. Nothing has been done about State land inholdings.
			d. Minerals and Geology
X			(1) Provide space in the brochure for geologic interpretation.

Status				
Completed	Not Completed	No Longer Valid		
	X		(2)	Prior to revocation of withdrawals, segregate those portions of the canyon not adequately withdrawn from mineral entry.
		X	(3)	Invalidate existing mining claims, when necessary.
			e.	Wildlife
	X		(1)	Cooperate with State Fish and Game agencies to determine available opportunities to enhance wildlife observation values. Work is being done by the Arizona Strip on a bighorn sheep transplant in the canyon and completion of habitat management plan in 1983.
			f.	Water
	X		(1)	Provide safe drinking water at the northern entrance to the primitive area. A well has been drilled to provide water to the entrance station and trailhead campground. There are water quality problems with the existing well.
X			(2)	Show spring locations within the canyon on the brochure. Recommend that all water, including spring and river water, be boiled or treated before drinking. Location of springs on the brochure are not accurate. Sampling for chemical analysis of springs within the canyon has been started.
	X		(3)	Develop drinking water at Wilson Spring to serve the last 11 miles of the canyon.
			g.	Range
	X		(1)	Remove existing livestock use within the bottoms of the Buckskin and Wire Pass drainages. Remove livestock use in the Paria Canyon from the northern entrance south to a point about 11 miles upstream from Lee's Ferry. Livestock trail in the Paria and Wire Pass drainages. Livestock still use the Buckskin and the Paria River 11 miles above Lee's Ferry.

Status				
Completed	Not Completed	No Longer Valid		
X			(2)	Require the permittee to remove the salt from its present location in Wire Pass drainage.
	X		(3)	Fence the east side of House Rock Valley road and the Buckskin Pasture portion of the Mollie's Nipple Allotment.
X			(4)	Install a cattleguard on the House Rock Valley road adjacent to Highway 89.
	X		(5)	In the Bunting Well Allotment, place fences to prevent cattle from having access into the Paria Canyon. Also, remove the existing corral and relocate it to a more satisfactory location. Develop a new water source on the rim to the east.
		X	(6)	Construct a drift fence across the canyon about 11 miles upstream from Lee's Ferry on the Lee's Ferry Allotment in Arizona.
			h.	Recreation
X			(1)	Implement a permit system for use.
X			(2)	Investigate and implement a warning system for alerting the visitor in the canyon of possible flood danger. An attempt is made to assess flood danger before issuing hiking permits. This is based on weather forecasts and contact with NPS at Bryce Canyon National Park. Once hikers enter the canyon there is little or no opportunity to warn them of flash floods.
X			(3)	Maintain warning and information signs at Wire Pass, Buckskin and Paria Canyon entrances.
X			(4)	Conduct a carrying capacity study of the canyon and closely monitor sanitation needs. The Arizona Strip District has established permanent transects at a few heavily used campsites in the canyon to monitor impacts. These studies will be the basis for carrying capacity calculations in the future. Also, the plan was amended placing the following restrictions on commercial outfitters:

Status			
Completed	Not Completed	No Longer Valid	
		X	A single outfitter will conduct no more than four trips per year in the canyon.
X			Commercial groups will not be allowed to enter the canyon on peak use days during the spring heavy use period, which normally occurs from April 1 through June 15 each year. Commercial entries during this period will be allowed only on Tuesday of each week, and no more than one group may enter each day. Commercial entry dates will be allocated in chronological order based on the date written, applications are filed with the responsible officer.
X			Commercial outfitters must check with the Kanab Area Office for final approval no more than 24 hours prior to departing. Adverse weather conditions will be grounds for delaying or cancelling scheduled trips.
	X		No more than 20 individuals will be allowed in a commercial group. This total includes the outfitter, the outfitter's employees, customers, and guests.
X			Other stipulations, designed to minimize the impacts of the use and facilities management of the activity will also be included in the permit. These will include requirements for bonding and insurance, safety and health, environmental protection or other potential matters of concern.
		X	Commercial trips will be considered on a lower priority basis for use. In the event that carrying capacity limitations are imposed, commercial privileges may be reduced in extent or disallowed in their entirety. The granting of commercial use permits does not constitute in any way a commitment by the Bureau of Land Management to continue authorization of permitted use beyond the permit period.

(5) Search and Rescue

X		(a) Execute a search and rescue agreement with Coconino and Kane County Sheriffs.

Status			
Completed	Not Completed	No Longer Valid	
	X		(b) Execute a memorandum of understanding with the National Park Service at Page, to provide for NPS assistance.
X			(c) Include instructions in the brochure as to what the visitor should do in situations requiring outside assistance.
X			(6) Remove or minimize hazardous conditions in the canyon as they are identified.
X			(7) Periodically, patrol the canyon to pick up any garbage that begins to accumulate, and encourage visitors to leave the canyon cleaner than they found it. This is done. However, floods wash garbage into the canyon which is too large to remove while hiking.
	X		(8) No commercial services will be permitted in the canyon. Commercial guide services are permitted in the canyon. No other commercial services have been allowed.
X			(9) Inform the visitor of the inadvisability of using horses or pack animals within the canyon, and reduce or eliminate this use once impact is determined. Use of animals is almost nonexistent. Such use by private individuals is discouraged. Use of pack stock by commercial outfitters is prohibited.
X			(10) Establish a motorized vehicle closure on the designated Primitive Area.
X	X		(11) Develop trailhead facilities at northern entrance points in Utah and coordinate with the NPS in the development of entrance facilities at Lee's Ferry. Facilities have been developed at the northern entrance points. A parking lot north of the House Rock Valley road crossing of Buckskin is needed. No facilities have been developed at Lee's Ferry for the hiker.
	X		(12) Improve roads to the northern trailheads. The White House entrance road has been realigned and capped with gravel. However, there are two stream crossings which frequently wash out and need to be upgraded.

Status			
Completed	Not Completed	No Longer Valid	
		X	Construct trail segments in the lower 12 miles of the canyon.
X			Keep accurate use information.
X			Hire and equip a visitor use supervisor, including development of administrative facilities.
X			Develop site plans as needed. Work has begun on site planning to upgrade the Paria Entrance Station facilities.
X			Continue to collect information for future updating of this plan. Much new information on the canyon has been collected. The management plan is being updated.

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